The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JUNE 17, 1909. NO. 24.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed
Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE -

The Farmers National Bank

OF BLOOMSBURG

Capital, $60.000 **Surplus $100,000**

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

J. L. Moyer N. U. Funk C. M. Creveling C. A. Kleim
W. L. White C. W. Runyon Dr. J. J. Brown M. Milleisen

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

"Experience is not easily gained but it is long remembered." —Emerson.

Experisnce in investing, in business ventures, and even experience in selecting a Bank may be costly and therefore unpleasant.

Moral: You will remember your experience at this Bank with pleasure.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS AND ASSURE YOU OF CONTINUED EXCELLENT SERVICE.

THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

Townsend's

SUITS, HATS,

SHIRTS, HOSE,

NECKWEAR.

TOWNSEND'S

CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NORMAL FACULTY EXAMINATIONS

The examinations of the several classes at the Normal School by the faculty, were held last week. That good work has been done during the past year by both the faculty and students is evidenced by the fact that Dr. Waller made the announcement in chapel last Saturday morning that every student in the regular normal course had passed the examinations, and would be allowed to go before the State examiners next week.

The state examinations will begin next Monday morning at 8 o'clock. The board is composed of W. S. Hertzog, High School inspector of the department of Public Instruction; Principal E. O. Lyte, of Millersville; Supt. J. H. Alleman, of Dubois; Supt. C. W. Stine, York county; Supt. C. G. Lewellyn, of Fayette county; Supt. George W. Marr, of Chester county; Supt. John D. Goodwin, of Crawford county.

In the college preparatory department only one out of fifteen students failed to pass the faculty examinations. Those who passed in this course are: Harrison R. Barrow, Latin Scientific, Ringtown; LeRoy H. Callender, Latin Scientific, of Sweet Valley, Pa.; F. H. Cintron, Latin Scientific, Cagreas, Porto Rico; Ethel Creasy, Classical, Bloomsburg, Pa.; John W. Cressler, Medical Prep., Wilkes Barre; H. Gladstone Hemingway, Latin Scientific, of Bloomsburg; Joseph C. Kockczynski, Medical Prep., of Mount Carmel; Thurman Krumm, Classical, Turbotville; Thomas Ray Mather, Classical, Benton; Robert L. Matz, Classical, McKeansburg; Harold L. Moyer, Classical, Bloomsburg; Jesse Ruhl, Latin Scientific, Bloomsburg; Marion C. Smith, Latin Scientific, Conyngham; Robert F. Wilner, Medical Prep., Plymouth.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The forteeth annual Convention of the Columbia County Sunday School Association is being held today and tomorrow at Orangeville. The officers of the Association are as follows:

President, Myron I. Low, Lime Ridge.

Vice Presidents, H. R. Bower, Berwick; Prof. O. H. Bakeless, Bloomsburg; C. E. Yorks, Benton; Chas. A. Shaffer, Berwick; Fred T. Ikeler, Bloomsburg; N. Beishline, Stillwater; R. T. Smith, Benton.

Field Secretary, Miss Martha Robison, Espy.

Recording Secretary, Miss Martha Powell, Bloomsburg.

Corresponding Secretary A. W. Spear, Light Street, R. F. D.

Treasurer, Mrs. Anna McHenry, Stillwater.

Home Department Secretary, J. B. Nuss, Bloomsburg.

Supt. of Normal Work, Miss Martha Robison, Espy.

Supt. of Organized Adult Bible Class Movement, G. R. Styer, Berwick.

Primary and Junior Superintendent, Miss Eunice Spear, Light Street.

MISS LETSON WILL RETURN.

Miss Blanche Letson, former instructor in vocal music at the Normal school, and who during the past year has had a leave of absence to continue her studies in New York City, will resume her position as teacher of vocal music next year.

She possesses a voice of rare excellence, and her many friends will be glad to see her here again.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

The largest class ever graduated at the High School received their diplomas last Thursday night at the Columbia Theatre, where the commencement exercises were held.

The class included Heny W. Smith, Mary E. Shambach, Herman D. Deihl, Elmer J. Herring, Paul Z. Hess, Laura M. Hartzell, Geraldine I. Hetler, Florence E. DeWitt, Stephen K. Wells, Marian E. Mauser, J. Gilbert Henrie, Mary M. Ohl, Elizabeth R. Eves, Elizabeth M. Ferguson, Nola C. Pegg, Elizabeth J. Robbins, Emma P. Sharpless, Arthur L. Walter, Jean E. Richard, Edward E. Hippensteel, Jacob R. Brobst, Edward P. Reaser, Edna C. George, Donald F. Ikeler, Dorothy M. Giger, Bion R. Hagenbuch, Hurley E. Walter, Grace E. Cook, Charles M. White, Carolyn E. Hower, Isaac J. Smith.

GONE TO HARTFORD.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Elwell and Miss Sara Milleisin have gone to Hartford, Conn., where they will attend the commencement festivities at Trinity College during the coming week.

Edward Elwell is in the graduating class, in the classical course. The exercises begin on Friday night with the Senior Assembly, of which he is chairman of the committee of arrangements. On Saturday night comes the Senior Dramatics, an original musical extravaganza, in which he takes part, and for which he wrote a number of the lyrics.

On Monday is Class-Day, when he will fill the post of class poet, an honor which was unanimously accorded him. Wednesday is commencement, and then his college days are over.

MEN'S BIBLE UNION.

A meeting of the Men's Bible Union, to which the public was invited, was held in Columbia Theatre last Sunday afternoon. The house was packed. Hon. Fred Ikeler delivered an eloquent address on "the World's need of Christian Men", and the balance of the program consisted of spirited congregational singing led by Prof. O. H. Yetter, a solo, by Miss Smith, of the Normal School, a quartette, "Seek Ye the Lord," Messrs. Fritz, Ent. Vanderslice and Yetter, and a tenor solo, by Herman Fritz.

BAND FESTIVAL.

Nearly thirty-eight years ago the Bloomsburg Band was organized. It has kept up the organization during all these years, and has furnished music on many public occasions without charge. The interest and energy of the President, T. L. Gunton, has done much towards keeping up the organization.

On Friday and Saturday of this week the Band will hold a festival at the Town Hall. Refreshments of all kinds will be served. They are worthy of a very liberal patronage. Go and see them.

NURSES WILL GRADUATE.

The commencement exercises of the Nurses' graduating Class of the Joseph Ratti Hospital will be held in the Normal Auditorium on Friday evening. The members of the class are Mary Celestine Meekins, Anna Genevieve Doyle, and Anna Pauline Kelly.

Judge Hinkley, of Danville, will deliver the address.

THE COURT'S DOINGS.

At a special session of court on Monday the following business was transacted:

In the estate of Sarah L. Morgan, late of Montour township, deceased, upon petition presented by C. J. Fisher, Esq., the Court appointed I. B. Giger guardian of the six minor children. Bond in the sum of $125 to be given for each ward.

A. L. Fritz, Esq., presented the report of John G. Freeze, Esq., master, recommending a charter for the Ebenezer Cemetery Company of Center township. The charter was granted by the Court.

Upon petition presented by W. C. Johnston, Esq., George Rider was appointed guardian of the four minor children of Nelson Munson, deceased. Bond to be given in the sum of $250 for each ward. The guardian was allowed, upon petition presented, to expend one dollar per week of the estate of each ward toward their support.

The report of C. E. Geyer, auditor in the estate of Buckalew Bros., was upon motion of Fred Ikeler, Esq., confirmed nisi as of June 9, 1909.

Mr. Ikeler also presented a petition for an amendment to the bill in equity in the case of Thomas Brittain vs. Columbia Brewing Company which was allowed.

Upon motion of Fred Ikeler, Esq., the return to the order of sale in the estate of Mathias Frantz was confirmed nisi.

In the matter of the Locust Mountain Water Company vs. Roaring Creek Water Company and in the condemnation proceedings of the Roaring Creek Water Company vs. Locust Mountain Water Company, upon motion of Mr. Ikeler the rules in the cases were continued until the first Monday in October.

John G. Harman, Esq., presented a petition for the discharge of Michael Tersavage who had been convicted of carrying concealed weapons and had been sentenced to serve six months in the county jail which he had done. He was discharged under the insolvent laws.

N. U. Funk, Esq., presented a petition for an amendment to the charter of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute. It appearing that the Act of Assembly had been complied with the amendments were permitted by the Court.

In the estate of James M. Seesholtz, late of Berwick, deceased, the order of sale granted was revoked, and instead the administrator, F. A. Witman, was given permission to place a mortgage on the real estate of the decedent. The mortgage to be for $385.71 to S. L. Seesholtz and payable at the death of the widow.

Mr. Jackson also presented the petition of Ida M. Brown for a subpoena in divorce on the grounds of desertion which was granted.

In the matter of the divorce proceedings of Laura E. Havland vs. Edward D. Havland, W. E. Elmes, Esq., presented the report of the master recommending a decree.

In the estate of Mary M. Parr, late of Berwick, dec'd J. L. Evans, Esq., presented a petition for specific performance of contract which was granted. During her life time the decedent owned a house and lot of ground in Mifflinville which she contracted to sell to William H. Parr for $450, but died before the deed was executed.

In the estate of Amelia Apple, late of Locust township, upon petition presented by C. E. Kriesher, Esq., the administrator, Albert Beaver, was permitted to resign and the sureties were discbarged.

The hotel license of Charles E. Carl of Cleveland township, was transferred to Michael Gregorwicz, after hearing the testimony of Gregorwicz, J. R. Bibby and Frank Karvinsky. Mr. Kreischer represented the application.

The hotel license of M. T. Kalac, Freas avenue, West Berwick, was transferred to John Povalosky, after hearing the evidence of Povalosky, Samuel Linn and Parvin T. Groh. Judge Evans gave Povalosky a rigid cross examination as to whom he borrowed the money from inquiring particularly whether any of it had come from the Columbia Brewing Company.

James L. Evans, Esq., represented the transfer.

Upon petition presented by W. H. Rhawn, Esq., the writ of execution in the case of Charles E. Rauce et. al. vs. H. R. Baldy, debt $835.53, was stayed for 30 days. In the meantime the levy of the Sheriff to remain in force.

In the matter of Harry Harman vs. J. W. Dodson and same vs. Lawson McHenry, on motion of C. A. Small, Esq., the rules in these cases are discharged upon the payment by the defendants the sum of $33.72 in 30 days in each case.

Commenwealth ex rel vs. Daniel Eckard. On motion of District Attorney Small the rule in this case is made absolute.

In the estate of Jacob Moyer, deceased, upon motion of John G. Harman, Esq., and agreement of counsel the Court appointed Fred Ikeler, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the money realized from the proceedings in partition.

FLAG DAY.

Flag Day was not generally observed here on Monday, only a few of the national emblem being visible.

Fort McClure Chapter of the D. A. R. observed the day by holding a meeting at which there were appropriate exercises. The meeting was held on the porch of Miss VanTassel. The first number on the program which was short and of an informal nature was the reading by Mrs. Helena Ikeler, of an excellent article on Flag Day, written by a member of the Reading Chapter of the D. A. R. This was followed by an account of the furnishing of Continental Hall at Washington, given by Mrs. M. E. Ent, who recently represented the local chapter at a convention at that place. Both the reading and the talk were very interesting and were followed by many questions relative to Flag Day. Light refreshments were served by the hostess and the remainder of the afternoon spent in a social manner.

ATTENDED COMMENCEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. William Chrisman and daughter, Miss Helen, have gone to Philadelphia to attend the commencement exercises of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, their son and brother Neil being a member of the graduating class. Neil is a popular and bright young man, and will no doubt succeed in his chosen profession.

MANY KINDS OF CURIOUS CHARMS

Tongues of Animals Are Still Favorite Amulets and Portend Good Luck

THE VULTURE'S HEART POTENT

Heart of Dove for Faithful Woman—Flesh that Drives Away Toothache—Nails of Elephants Bring Good Luck—A Gruesome Mascot.

All the world over, in both uncivilized areas and such enlightened countries as Great Britain, there are many people who still place their implicit trust in a charm to bring them good fortune and in not a few cases will expect it to heal them of diseases. The tongues of animals have been and are still favorite amulets. A tongue cut from a living fox is said to ward off disease of all kinds, but as the person carrying it will surely die if he happens to meet a fox at any crossroads the cham is seldom used. The tongue of the vulture plucked out with iron and hung about a man's neck in a new cloth will bring him what he desires, and some Indians believe that if they do not bite off the tip of the tongue of any wild animal they kill they will not have good luck in hunting.

Feathers of birds too have also been used from earliest times to insure luck, good and evil. If the feathers of a vulture are burned the smell drives away serpents and other evil spirits. If the feathers of the right wing of a blackbird are hung up in the middle of the house on a red thread which has never been used no one will be able to sleep in that house until the wing has been taken down. Esquimaux court good favor by fixing feathers from the golden eagle at the bows of their boats.

Fiends can also be frightened away by means of a vulture's heart bound up in a lion or wolf skin. The head of a kite bird worn on the breast, according to our forefathers, brought the love and favor of all men and women, while if the heart of an owl was laid on the left side of a sleeping woman she would confess to all the wrong she had done. If a woman wore the heart of a turtle dove wrapped in the skin of a wolf she would ever after be faithful. The Irish believe that to nail a bat over the house door prevents the magician from entering. A saying which curiosly is current is that if one picks his teeth with the nail of the middle toe of an owl he will never have the toothache.

The natives of Bernia in West Africa keep the bones and nails of elephants as charms for good luck. The people of Upper Egypt prize very highly the tufts of hair from the mane of the hyena, and the skin of this animal will secure for the possessor love and faithfulness of a husband or wife as well as the favor of the great.

The Singhalese believe the monkey to be entitled to sacred honors, and that any house built on the bones of one of these animals will be cursed. The visitor to Mourzak, in Central Africa, will be somewhat surprised to see the heads of asses arranged around the gardens of the natives. These are placed there to ward off evil spirits. The Chinese sleep quite peaceably at night if an image of a cat is on the roof of the house.

Sufferers from gout have been known to wear tied around their legs a blue ribbon which is studded with shells of gray snails. This is said to allay the pain. Lord Bacon says "a band of green periwinkles tied about the calf of the leg" or "wearing on the finger rings made of seahorse teeth" will cure cramp. So firm is the trust of the natives in these charms that in some parts of the world they are never known to take medicine. In Central Africa, for instance, the natives simply cut their nails and tying them to the back of a crawfish throw the crustacean over their shoulder into the river or sea without looking at it, believing the disease will go.

Gamblers are among the most superstitious people to be found and scarcely any will dare to enter the Casino without their favorite charm. A gruesome little mascot took the form of the right forefinger bones of a man who was the seventh son of a seventh son. This, strangely enough, was carried by a well known theatrical lady in the form of a brooch when she visited Monte Carlo.

Among others of special interest are catskins, which are worn from the neck; a human knee bone, an owl's heart, a small red feather and the tail of a lizard.

French Oyster Gatherers.

The work of oyster collecting and culture is most unsuitable for women, but in France, owing to its tedious nature, it does not appeal to men. Often, from an early hour in the morning till late into the evening, the women are standing up to the knees in water, with a strong sun beating down on them. The result is that never a year passed without some of them going mad and having to be hurried away to the asylums. The work is well paid, as, indeed, it ought to be, while in the case of the few who own beds the profits are large and small fortunes are quickly amassed.

EXPENSIVE TO INHERIT MONEY.

In Italy Man Had to Pay Government More Than He Got.

In Italy it appears to be a somewhat expensive affair to inherit money, that is, if it be a small sum. Not long ago a young man died in the little town of Romagna, who left one lire fifty-eight centesimi, or not quite 34 cents. This sum, which had been deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank, became the property of the young man's father. As the amount was so small the father thought it unnecessary to make a declaration of the legacy as the law prescribes, especially as the stamped paper on which the declaration must be made would cost about 22 centesimi more than the money involved.

Three months afterward he received a demand from the local State Treasury for the payment of 14 lire 48 centesimi—nearly $3. Thinking a mistake had been made, he took no notice of this demand, with the result that later an official called upon him and demanded the immediate payment of 18 lire—$3.50. The father had not sufficient money in hand, so the official took possession of the man's furniture. The cost of this seizure brought the total sum to 30 lire, which the poor man had to pay that same evening to avoid the sale of his goods by auction.

Cork Thrift.

Because the world's supply of cork is rapidly diminishing, the cork perquisite in the big hotels and restaurants is now a valuable privilege. They are no longer thrown away, but are put in a box or barrel, where they accumulate until the cork picker comes around and pays a round sum in cash for all offered to him. The waiter now employs corkscrews which inflict the minimum amount of damage upon the cork, and in many places where large numbers of corks are extracted in a day a steel cork extractor is used.

Large corks may be recut with considerable profit. Others, which have been injured, can be cut so as to discard the injured portions and utilize that which is sound. Corks which have been discolored by grease can be cleaned by benzine, ammonia or lime and water. Those which have been discolored or flavored by medicine can be rendered usable by long continued boiling with a small quantity of chloride of lime and subsequent drying in a kiln or oven. The finest quality come from champagne bottles, and always command a good price. It is possible to reuse them, and it is said that this is done by manufacturers both here and abroad.

Trewin's Big Head.

"Excuse me, sir, but I guess you took my hat from the dining-room rack," said a gentleman with an Eastern accent as he tapped his finger on the shoulder of Senator James Trewin, of Cedar Rapids, who was Governor Cummings' chief opponent for nomination on the republican ticket two years ago.

"Well, I declare," responded the Senator, as he took off the eight and one-half size hat and looked at the inside. "I did not believe there was another man in the hotel with a head as large as mine. I beg your pardon. Senator Trewin is my name. I am practising law here."

"Indeed?" queried the stranger. "I am looking for a lawyer, and one with a head as large as mine ought to serve my purpose." He called the Senator aside and after a short conference placed in his hands the fattest case that has ever been tried in Linn County so far as fees are concerned.

The Magician's Coat.

Nearly every one has seen at some time the men of magic doing their

wonderful tricks, producing articles from the air, as it would seem. Many of us have said, "He has it hidden, but where?" The answer is shown in our illustration. Who would think the innocent dress coat could be the means of deception, but if you will notice the many pockets and the convenient spots where they are placed, one can then see that our conjurers are only mortal after all, and the old adage, "Practice makes perfect" is the key note of his success.

Curiosity of Nature.

Chemists at one time believed that petroleum was formed in the depths of the earth by the action of water working on metallic carbons in a state of fusion. Now this statement is challenged by some geologists, who contend that petroleum is the result of the putrefaction of animals which ages ago were swallowed in enormous cataclysms, similar to that at Mount Pelee. This upheaval, says Prof. Engler, buried millions of prehistoric monsters, and during all the cycles of years that have elapsed since then the bodies of these animals have been distilled by Mother Nature in her immense laboratory beneath the earth's surface. The result of this distillation, according to this theory, is petroleum.

THE BELLBOY THUG

Definite Type Criminal Bred by the Hotel Madness.

A definite type of twentieth century criminal, bred of the hotel madness that reigns in New York, is the bellboy thug. Simeon Ford was author of that profane truth that there wasn't another vacant corner lot left in New York City, but that if there was, some fool was sure to put up another hotel on it. The vast number of hotels has created a great demand for help, especially bellboys. A big proportion of them depend for their livings on the tips they receive from guests.

These employees frequently herd together in lodging houses and boarding places, where their unionship has developed into a sort of Black Hand organization against those who do not come up to their schedule in the way of fees. A guest is blacklisted and fails to get his papers, letters and packages. His calls are unanswered, he receives impertinence of the grossest kind, and even the gentle offices of the chambermaid are withheld, for sometimes the maids work in with the clan. All sensible persons submit to the extortion, as it is cheaper in the end by far. But, unfortunately, it only makes the bellboy thug more daring and insolent in his demands.

An invaluable ally of the outside crook can be the bellboy if he is not in the business for himself. He has every means of studying his victim's habits, his comings and goings, the state of his pocketbook and also the conditions in which seeing the town may place strangers. Women who are beyond the pale, especially women of the badger class, will pay these youngsters well to aid them in their schemes.

The attitude of some hotels in hiding the unpleasant happenings that take place within their walls are the great incentive to jewel robberies and the theft of money that are constantly going down on the police blotters. These crimes may bear all the marks of having been committed by an employee, but they appear luridly as perpetrated by "masked men" and "fire-escape thieves." One hotel detective once had the reputation of arranging introductions for the sharps of various kinds that hang around public places, fortune tellers, promoters of queer ventures, gambling touts—all the varieties of well dressed rogues that are on the hunt for victims.

Righteous Indignation.

Jacob DeCou of Chanute, claim agent for the Santa Fe Railroad on the Southern Kansas division, recently received a letter from a friend in New Mexico, who is the Santa Fe agent there. Inclosed was a copy of a complaint recently turned over to him. It follows:

"Dear Sir—Dir your injineear tell you he has kiled too couse belongin to me, he said he would tel you and the konduckter too thay kiled them tonite as they cam acros the road at my plais where I have got a crosin and when I put my crosin in you sed you was puttin a fense on eche side of the rode that wud keap criterz from gettin kiled you put up a hel of a fense too cafs broak it to kindelin wood a ouar after you fense gang went down the road—youre injinear ott to be fired he knos there is a graid thare and he comes down thare hel bent every nite—the couse he kiled was yerelin heffers—brand bar J bar swallow fork on rite ear and left ear underhacked—I want the money for the couse my criterz is all I have on urth to live on and if your injinear can kil one every time he gets drunk all I say is this United States has gon to the devil the couse will be 50 dolers hoping you are wel."

Embarrassing Travel.

Two girls relating their experiences in Japan, in "The Wide World Magazine," gives a glimpse of travelling by night by rail in the country of the chrysanthemum. They write: "The train was crowded with Japanese, and when night came the long seat was divided up into portions, the upper berths were pulled down, and we all huddled into our respective bunks, men and women mixed up together. It was distinctly trying to be obliged to hoist one's self up into a high upper berth before a mixed assembly, and more trying still to descend in the morning with the very incomplete toilet which one was enabled to make in a reclining position, but the blissful ignorance of our Japanese neighbor that there was anything unusual in such a proceeding considerably relieved our embarrassment. His attitude and calm matter of factness were very reassuring, and the wonderfully cheerful conductor who brushed our clothes and fastened our blouses seemed to consider himself specially suited for the post of lady's maid."

Anxious to Please.

A clergyman was about to leave his church one evening when he encountered an old lady examining the carving on the font. Finding her desirous of seeing the beauties of the church, he volunteered to show her over, and the flustered old lady, much gratified at this unexpected offer of a personally-conducted tour, shyly accepted it. By and by they came to a handsome tablet on the right of the pulpit.

"That," explained the good man, "is a memorial tablet erected to the memory of the late vicar."

"There, now! Ain't it beautiful?" exclaimed the admiring old lady, still flustered and anxious to please. "And I'm sure, sir, I hope it won't be long before we see one erected to you on the other side."

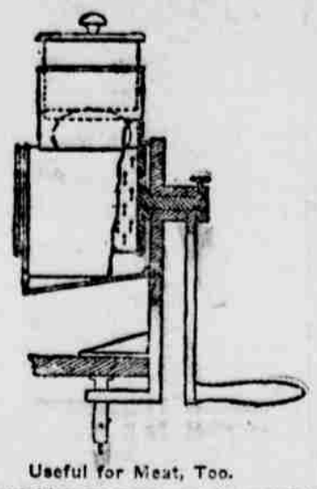
Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

VEGETABLE GRATER.

Grinds Potatoes, Turnips, Etc., Into Small Particles.

It is really surprising what a large proportion of inventions are designed for use in that small but always important room, the kitchen. One of the most useful of these is the vegetable grater designed by an Ohio man. With

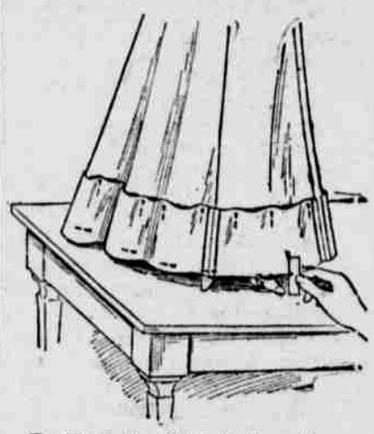


Useful for Meat, Too.

it vegetables or meat can be ground into fine particles by the expenditure of very little energy. This machine is made on the principle of a mill, and is clamped to the edge of a table. A hopper leads to a casing, in which a cylinder revolves, and below which is turned by means of a handle, is nearly as large as the casing and is fitted with two sets of teeth, inclined in opposite directions. One set is closer than the other, and when the the cylinder is turned the other way. The vegetables or meat to be ground are placed in the hopper, and as they fall into the receptacle below the cylinder crushes them, the small pieces falling into a dish placed below.—Philadelphia Record.

To Hang a Skirt.

Lay the dress on the table and pin the bottom up on the outside of the skirt six and three-eighth inches. This is the amount that will be taken up by the tucks and finish around the bottom of the skirt. The skirt is hung, however, before the tucks are put in, and I think I can make it quite clear to you why this must be so. Many people have a slight irregularity in the size of their hips; others have prominent abdomens or flat backs. These things will prevent a skirt from hanging absolutely even at the first



To Keep the Skirt Bottom Even.

fitting. If any change is made in the bottom of the skirt a corresponding change must be made in the position of the tucks. For instance, suppose one hip is much larger than the other. The skirt would have to be lengthened over that hip and the tucks lowered in that one place to keep the line even.

After you have pinned up the bottom of the skirt, put on the dress and have it carefully fastened, especially at the girdle. The best way to have the skirt hung is to stand on a table and let some one measure one, two or three inches from the table up on the skirt, as shown in the illustration.

Use a piece of cardboard with the desired distance from the floor nicked in it. The person who is hanging the skirt should move around it, marking every few inches with pins. When the dress is taken off, turn it inside out and baste an even line through these marks on the skirt only—not through the turned up-portion.

Climbing Stairs Is Good Exercise.

Climbing stairs is avoided by most women as an unsafe exercise. Yet it is detrimental because of the bad way in which it is done. The body works to its best advantage in lifting its own weight, as in hill-climbing. In mounting stairs, let the chest lead, the body remaining normally erect; use the stair as a base upon which the spring in the ball of the foot lifts its weight. With a full breath lift the body as though by the elevation of the chest. There is a buoyance attending this exercise which removes from it much of its bad effects.

Hair Coloring.

Logwood, 3 ounces; boiling water, 1 pint.

Boil together for half an hour, keeping to the quantity of water, then strain and when cool add:

Bay rum, 8 ounces; oil of lavender, 1 dram; glycerine, 4 ounces.

Apply to the hair with a brush, being careful not to touch the scalp.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS / CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BIG OFFER

To All Our Subscribers

The Great

AMERICAN FARMER

Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation. Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

Every Issue Contains an Original Poem by SOLON GOODE

WE MAKE THE EXCEPTIONAL OFFER OF

Two for the Price of One: THE COLUMBIAN

The Oldest County Paper and THE AMERICAN FARMER

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR $1.00

This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers, and all old ones who pay all arrears and renew within thirty days. Sample copies free. Address:

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Best Guaranty of Merit Is Open Publicity.

Every bottle of Dr. Pierce's world-famed medicines leaving the great laboratory at Buffalo, N. Y., has printed upon its wrapper all the ingredients entering into its composition. This fact alone places Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines in a class all by themselves. They cannot be classed with patent or secret medicines because they are neither. This is why so many unprejudiced physicians prescribe them and recommend them to their patients. They know what they are composed of, and that the ingredients are those endorsed by the most eminent medical authorities. The further fact that neither Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart regulator and blood-purifier, nor his "Favorite Prescription" for weak, over-worked, broken-down, nervous women, contains any alcohol, also entities them to a place all by themselves.

Many years ago, Dr. Pierce discovered that chemically pure glycerine, of proper strength, is a better solvent and preservative of the medicinal principles residing in our indigenous, or native, medicinal plants than is alcohol; and, furthermore, that it possesses valuable medicinal properties of its own, being demulcent, nutritive, antiseptic, and a most efficient antiferment.

Neither of the above medicines contains alcohol, or any harmful, habit-forming drug, as will be seen from a glance at the formula printed on each bottle wrapper. They are safe to use and potent to cure.

COCAINE WHICH DULLS THE NERVES never yet cured Nasal Catarrh. The heavy feeling in the forehead, the stuffed up sensation and the watery discharge from eyes and nose, along with all the other miseries attending the disease, are put to rout by Ely's Cream Balm. Smell and taste are restored, breathing is made normal. Until you try this remedy, you can form no idea of the good it will do you. Is applied directly to the sore spot. All druggists, 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

—Hoax—"Yes, music always intoxicates me." Joax—"Ah, you get airtight, eh?"

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MOTHER SAVES BOY AFTER THREE DIVES

Mrs. Kraft, Ill from Sciatica, Finds After Swim to Rescue Son that She Is Well

DEVOTED PARENT'S BOLD PLUNGE

When a Girl was An Expert at Swimming and Diving—With Boy's Life at Stake All Her Skill Came Back.

Belleville, N. J.—As Clifford Kraft, 4 years old, was playing with his brothers and his sisters in the yard in front of his home, which fronts on the river brink, he accidentally fell from an improvised wharf into the water. The swift current seized the little fellow and whirled him out into midstream. His brothers and sisters set up a shriek which brought their mother, Mrs. Eugene Kraft, to the scene. When Mrs. Kraft reached the end of the pier Clifford sank for the first time. Without a moments hesitation the mother, who is a splendid swimmer, plunged into the icy water and swam to the spot where her boy had gone down.

She dived in the hope of reaching him, but while she was under the water the child arose to the surface and sank for the second time. A second dive had the same result, the little fellow bobbing into sight a few seconds after his mother had disappeared.

Finally Mrs. Kraft dived again and succeeded in grasping the boys clothing as he was sinking for the third and last time. By this time the brave woman was exhausted, but pluckily holding her boy up by one arm she turned on her back, and, though heavily encumbered with skirts, managed to work her way. William Decker, a neighbor, who had heard the cries of the other children, hurried to the pier in time to relieve Mrs. Kraft of her burden and pull her, half unconscious out of the water.

Dr. Joseph C. Winans was hastily summoned and attended Clifford and his mother. Mrs. Kraft was revived with some trouble, but more than an hour's work was necessary before the boy was resuscitated and out of danger. Dr. Winans was astonished and delighted when told of Mrs. Kraft's act. He said that she has been suffering from sciatic rheumatism, and that he has been attending her for two weeks. On the occasion of his last visit Mrs. Kraft was unable to walk, and the physician said that in the circumstances her feat was most remarkable.

Mrs. Kraft is 40 years old, but when young liked the water and never forgot the art of swimming. Her husband is a silversmith. Besides Clifford, the couple have five children, the oldest 14 years of age.

The sudden plunge in the cold water of Passaic River and the extraordinary exercise of swimming and diving effected the cure of her sciatica.

A FISH-SNAKE TRAGEDY.

Harpooned on Hook, Fights Trout Till Both Are Speared.

Jacksonville, N. J.—Harley Yeager, who was spearing for eels along the Gravel Run stream, a mile from here, saw a great thrashing of the water in a secluded pool near the Brink tannery. He jammed his five-pronged spear into the water, and when it encountered an object he gave it a quick jerk into the air. There was a flash of whirling color for a moment, and then Yeager saw what appeared to be a snake and fish in deadly combat.

Yeager, feeling sure neither could escape into the water, watched the reptile and the fish, which proved to be a large speckled trout, until they lay quiet. Then he investigated. He found the reptile, which was a water snake about two feet long, was fastened to the trout in a curious manner. Through the gills of the monster trout stuck a fish hook, which the fish evidently had broken from the line of an angler. It protruded about half its length, the butt being apparently solidly anchored.

On that harpoon the snake had been caught as it skimmed over the water. The effort to escape resulted in the terrific struggle Yeager saw in the water before he yanked fish and snake to the surface. The snake still was alive, but utterly exhausted, and Yeager had little trouble in killing it. The trout he placed in his basket, and its size attracted much attention here, as it was one of the largest ever brought to the town.

Dies to Save Nine Friends.

Easton, Pa.—John Monok, a Hungarian, employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's million dollar cut off bridge at Portland, twenty-five miles up the Delaware River from this city, gave his life to save nine fellow countrymen.

The men were in a boat trying to get out to the pier when the craft became wedged in a rift and was rapidly sinking. Monok undertook to cut the rope holding the boat and just as the last strand parted and the boat shot away he fell overboard into the swift waters of the swollen Delaware. He cried for help, but it meant death to any one who dared jump in to help him, and he drowned.

MASSAGE BY THE BLIND.

Japan Practically Has a Monopoly on This Profession.

Although Japan has practically a monopoly of blind masseurs, a few sightless professionals may be found scattered about the capitals of the world. New York has several of them, not Japanese, but the native or European product.

"It must be understood," says an instructor in massage, "that the blind of countries other than Japan have been backward about preparing themselves. Only recently have they begun to think it possible. From time to time travelers and invalids who have profited by the treatment of the Japanese in their own land have come back with tales of the wonderful benefits received, but it never occurred to them that the blind here might utilize their talents in the same way.

"At last, however, a few of the blind have come to realize their possibilities, and at a school of massage in New York a number of them have applied for instruction. Some of these applicants have finished the course, and probably are practicing in town now, either with private patients or in a sanitarium. Among the pupils I remember one woman from Brooklyn. I have kept her in mind because she was the most skillful hand at massage I ever knew. I don't see how even the Japs could beat her. Her hands were alive with magnetism. She seemed to know by instinct what set of muscles required treatment, and the case of insomnia or rheumatism that could hold out against her was stubborn indeed. She went West several months ago, but possibly other blind recruits equally capable have been graduated since then to take her place."

Grasshoppers for the Table.

Big grasshoppers, such as grow fat and buzz loudly in the Orient, are looked upon as table delicacies in the Philippines.

There are several methods used by the natives for catching grasshoppers. The most effective is the net. This is a large butterfly net, arranged with netting placed over a hoop, and to the latter is fixed a long handle.

The hopper is first so thoroughly dried out in the heat of the sun or in the bake oven that there is nothing left that is really objectionable, and a nice crispy article of food results. This tastes sweet of itself, and something like ginger biscuits. The natives usually sweeten the grasshopper more by using a sprinkling of brown sugar. Then the confectioners make up grasshoppers with sugar, chocolate trimmings, and colored candies in such a way that a very nice tasting piece of confectionery is obtained. The housewife of the Philippines takes considerable delight in placing before you a nice grasshopper pie or cake. The grasshopper pie is the most wonderful dish, as the big hoppers are prepared in such a way that they do not lose their form.

Japanese "Mother Goose."

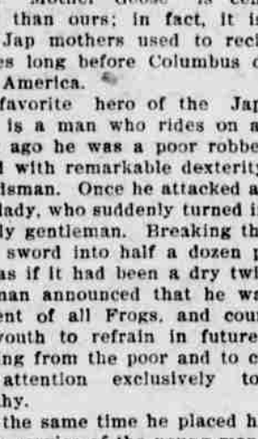
Japanese children are accustomed to lots of toys. They have their games and nursery rhymes galore. Their "Mother Goose" is centuries older than ours; in fact, it is said that Jap mothers used to recite its jingles long before Columbus discovered America.

A favorite hero of the Japanese book is a man who rides on a frog. Long ago he was a poor robber, but gifted with remarkable dexterity as a swordsman. Once he attacked a beautiful lady, who suddenly turned into an elderly gentleman. Breaking the robber's sword into half a dozen pieces, just as if it had been a dry twig, the old man announced that he was the Ancient of all Frogs, and counseled the youth to refrain in future from stealing from the poor and to confine his attention exclusively to the wealthy.

At the same time he placed himself at the service of the young man, who, mounted on the frog's back, was able to leap across rivers and to travel at great speed on land, these superior facilities of transportation making it practicable for him to rob usurers and other avaricious persons of their treasurers.

The Weather Glass.

Take a flat, broad pint flask, fill it one-third with water, and close it with a cork, through which a small bent glass tube is inserted. The glass tube should be cut so that the outer leg is as long as the bottle is high, while the inner leg (that is, the end inserted through the cork) stands out a trifle inside the neck of the bottle. To make the cork water tight use sealing wax. The illustration shows how



to hang the bottle upside down by a cord. Hang in a protected place, where the sun will not penetrate.

This weather glass, similar to the barometer, indicates the pressure of the air. If the pressure of the air relaxes the water will rise in the outside tube, showing the approach of rain; if the water in the tube sinks, dry weather is to be expected.

'STURDY OAK' STYLE OF WIFE

Consensus of Taste In Chicago as Indicated by Pastor Vaughn's Young Men.

Chicago.—Having discovered what the average girl wants in the way of a husband, the Rev. D. D. Vaughn, of the Halsted Street Church, learned from three score single men, communicants of his church, what they thought would be about right in the wife line.

On Sunday he propounded these questions to the men and asked for written replies:

"Must she be pretty?"

"Must she be a good cook and a neat housekeeper?"

"Must she be stylish?"

"Must she be vivacious, or quiet?"

"Must she be a society or a home girl?"

"Must she be a college graduate?"

"Must she be talented—piano, elocution, &c.?"

"Do you prefer a 'new woman' or the old-fashioned kind?"

"Must she have a good disposition?"

"May she be a club woman, a reformer, or be interested in politics?"

"Do you want a twining ivy or a sturdy oak?"

After analyzing the replies the pastor said:

"The men are opposed to the collegiate girl. Very few have a word to say in her favor. They are also against the stylish girl. They want neatness but are afraid of style. The majority favor the 'sturdy oak' rather than the 'clinging vine.' Their ideal may also be a club woman and interested in politics and reforms. She need not be pretty nor a good cook. They believe she can quickly learn to cook, but she must not wear big hats. Extremes indicate a lack of independence.

"I am surprised at the number who say they will take a 'new' woman. The present hipless gowns are barred on the ideal wife. Almost all favored vivacious or jolly women, and one who loves home, but yet not neglecting the society of others. One man wrote: 'She must take an interest in home, church and baseball.'

"Of college graduates they wrote: 'No, she would be too much for me. They know it all, and that would never do—her line of conversation would be too strong.

"Piano players were not in demand. 'I can buy a pianola and a phonograph,' wrote a score. "'Still, a piano player would not be bad to cheer me up when I am sad.' All wanted cheerful temperaments, with humor and geniality."

Pastor Vaughn also sent out to his congregation these questions on what constitutes an "Ideal Family."

"What ought to be the minimum amount of income on which a young man marries?"

"Ought there be a law restricting marriage when the income falls below this minimum?"

"Who ought to carry the pocketbook—the husband or the wife?"

"Ought one to buy on time or wait until he has the cash?"

"Ought parents to sacrifice themselves for their children to the point of indulgence?"

"Is lying to children to enforce obedience or for any other cause justifiable?"

"Is it right for parents to open their children's mail?"

Here is a composite picture of the ideal home, according to Dr. Vaughn's correspondents:

The wife has as much right to the money as the husband.

Fositively no credit must be considered.

Parents must never sacrifice themselves to the point of indulgence.

Force children to be obedient, with a hope of reward, and be free in expressing your love for them.

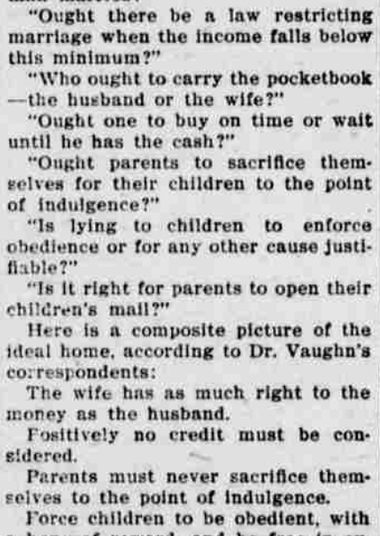
Children should never be lied to in order to force them to be obedient; never burden the older children with the younger ones.

The sisters should never be obliged to give up school for the brothers.

Brothers and sisters should treat each other alike and favors at home should not be governed according to their sex.

Children have no right to be paid for the work they do at home.

SAN FRANCISCO'S ARCH BOODLER



PATRICK CALHOUN.

It took two months to get a jury to try Patrick Calhoun, the millionaire traction magnate for boodling in San Francisco.

Some tests have been made on the Northern railway of France to determine the economy of using one powerful engine instead of two smaller ones.

A Clean Man

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act it. He will work with energy and think clean, clear, healthy thoughts.

He will never be troubled with liver, lung, stomach or blood disorders. Dyspepsia and indigestion originate in unclean stomachs. Blood diseases are found where there is unclean blood. Consumption and bronchitis mean unclean lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

prevents these diseases. It makes a man's insides clean and healthy. It cleans the digestive organs, makes pure, clean blood, and clean, healthy flesh.

It restores tone to the nervous system, and cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. It contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs.

Constipation is the most unclean uncleanliness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. They never gripe. Easy to take as candy.

FAGIN'S KITCHEN.

Place in London Supposed to be One Described by Dickens.

At the bottom of Great Saffron Hill, London, is situated what at one time was one of the most hideous and dangerous of slums. It is a part of a ruinous old tenement, exactly answering to the description of the infamous den to which the Artful Dodger led Oliver Twist as a new "pal" for a visit to "Greenland." The den had several ominous looking staircases leading into dark and ill smelling passages, and had plenty of cubboards available for thieves' booty.

From the outhouses any of the light fingered gentry could easily have dropped into the street, while the adjacent house, condemned by the London City Council, was easily accessible. The last named tenement, formerly a haunt for vagrants, with all the conveniences of a thieves' kitchen had associations of the worst kind and has not come under the ban of the London Parliament a moment too soon.

Fagin was a real character named Isaac Touch, who, when raided by the police, was found to possess a peck measure of watches. He had the name of being a confederate in worse crimes than training young thieves and buying stolen property.

An Ashantee Baby Carriage.

The Ashantee baby rides astride his mother's hip secured by a bandage around him and her waist. Note how this one stares at the camera. Babies

of uncivilized races are more attentive and inquisitive than ours. Their senses are naturally more acute and are further sharpened by their rough-and-tumble existence.

The King of Elms.

What is said to be the largest elm in New England and one of the greatest east of the Rocky Mountains is in the historic little town of Wethersfield, famed for its onion garden and its prison. The elm stands on the lower end of the old town square, opposite the Smith house, still occupied by descendants of John Smith, who planted the tree over 170 years ago.

At the base, where some of the massive roots, as they radiate from the trunk, protrude above the surface, the circumference is 55½ feet, while the main trunk above the ground is 22½ feet in circumference. According to Oliver Wendell Holmes's classification of elms, this would come easily within the first class, and with something to spare, for all elms with a girth of twenty feet a short distance above the ground he catalogued as of the first order of size. New England, with its multitude of great elms, can show few whose measure from two to four feet above the surface will be twenty feet.

Four huge branches spring from the trunk of the Wethersfield tree. Each one of them would make a big tree in itself.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Directions with each Vial in Five Languages.
English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

No.	FOR	Price
1.	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, or Worm Disease	25
3.	Colic, Crying and Wakefulness of Infants	25
4.	Diarrhea, of Children and Adults	25
5.	Dysentery, Gripings, Bilious Colic	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	25
12.	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Malaria	25
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal	25
18.	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	25
19.	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head	25
20.	Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough	25
21.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	25
27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi	25
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness	1.00
29.	Sore Mouth, Fever Sores or Canker	25
30.	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed	25
34.	Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria	25
35.	Chronic Congestions, Headaches	25
77.	Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds	25

A small bottle of Pleasant Pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

Medical Book sent free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MEDICINE CO., Corner William and Ann Streets, New York.

An Enormous Squash.

It is said that a California farmer living near the city of Los Angeles recently raised a squash of such enormous dimensions that it was used as a stable for a calf. A hole was cut in one end large enough to put the animal inside and another made in the other end allowed its head to protrude. The weight of the squash was estimated at between 200 and 250 pounds.

WHAT'S WRONG ON THE FARM?

The government commission which investigated the condition of the farmers elicited statements from more than one hundred in the Middle West, says Charles Dillon, writing in Harper's Weekly. Everywhere practically the same reply was heard. "The boys and the girls complain." "They want to put in new ideas of farming," said a representative farmer. "They want all sorts of labor-saving machinery; they want books and papers; they want to quit work at sunset or sooner; they want to go to town every day. We either have to give them what they want or they leave." The telephone, rural free mail delivery and other innovations have done much to improve farm-life conditions, but until the farmer runs his business on up-to-date lines with the hours obtaining in other occupations, the exodus will continue, is the conclusion arrived at.

POSTAL AUTOMOBILES.

Automobiles are slowly but surely winning their way for use in collecting mail in various cities of this country. Lynn, Mass., being one of the latest towns to use them. When Postmaster Craig of Lynn was in Washington recently he told the Post Office authorities that collecting mail in the outlying districts of Lynn with a horse drawn wagon took a lot of time and asked for permission to try an automobile. He secured the use of an 18 horse-power Ford runabout, which requires the services of but one man and makes three long trips daily. The work formerly required the services of two men and two teams of horses, so Postmaster Craig now has the use of the other man for delivery work.

SOMETHING WRONG HERE.

Herman Ridder says that more than 50 per cent. of our population is of German extraction. Not long since some statistician declared that over 80 per cent. is of British descent. With a few more heard from we will approach a population of 200,000,000.

THE EVER-MOBILIZED.

Rudyard Kipling recently attracted attention by eulogizing the medical profession in an address. He said that physicians made up a "permanently mollized army, which always is in action, always is under fire against death."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Wants to Know What His Cats Say.

When Garner went on his silly iron cage expedition to Africa to learn the language of apes, we observed that he might better stay at home and construct a language from that most conversational of creatures, the domestic hen. The hen knows more, and says more in fifteen minutes than a monkey does in a week. But there is a man in a Maine town called Unity who has elected an eremitic life with cats as his family, and he is getting records of their utterances by means of phonographs. He says he has worked out their system, and he goes out nights when his toms are particularly musical, and talks with them, in their own language. After all, why not? What the monkeys or hens or cats say can be of no possible importance That they understand it among themselves is sure. But if any human being wants to amuse himself with these matters, he is very likely doing as well as if he concerned himself with the speech of his average fellow-men—which also is of no great consequence.—Springfield Republican.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Limeridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:20, †10:00, *11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER,
Superintendent

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a.m

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	21 A.M.
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 33
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 03
Zaners	f. 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 08	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 18	8 10
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	7 17	8 10
Coles Creek	f10 03	f3 40	f7 21	8 14
Laubachs	f10 08	f3 45	f7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f10 10	f3 47	f7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 33	7 00	11 36
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f11 00	f4 47	f7 12	...
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 53	f7 22	12 05
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 25
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 41
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 51
Bloom. P & R	...			8.25	2 11
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 11

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ¢ Sunday only. f Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.
12-10-1y

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 35 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

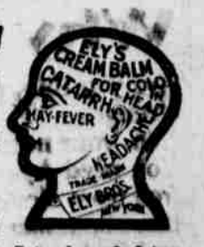
PATENTS

PROCURED AND DEFENDED. Send model, drawing or photo. for expert search and free report. Free advice, how to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc. IN ALL COUNTRIES. *Business direct with Washington saves time, money and often the patent.*

Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively. Write or come to us at
625 Ninth Street, opp. United States Patent Office
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASNOW

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH



Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST.

Capial $100,000 **Surplus $150,000.**

With the Largest Capital and Surplus in the County, a Strong Directorate, Competent Officers and Every Modern Facility, we solicit Accounts, Large or Small, and Collections on the Most Liberal Terms Consistent with Sound Banking, and Invite YOU to inspect our NEW QUARTERS.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. Myron I. Low, Vice President.
James M. Staver, Vice President. Frank Ikeler, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low, James M. Staver, Myron I. Low,
F. G. Yorks, Fred Ikeler, H. V. Hower,
Louis Gross, S. C. Creasy, Frank Ikeler.
M. E Stackhouse. Clinton Herring,

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1909

Congressmen Must Stay "on the Job".

Members of the House are going to earn their pay from now until Congress adjourns, or Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, will know why.

From the moment the tariff bill went to the Senate, members of the House have been slipping away from Washington until it is now found impossible to get a quorum, even if every representative who remains in Washington reported at the House

The Porto Rico bill, authorizing the government to make expenditures in lieu of the appropriation bills, has been struggling along in the house for two weeks. Sometimes it gets a chance for consideration and sometimes it does not.

Mr. Payne takes the stand that as long as members are drawing $7,500 a year as members of the House they should remain in Washington while Cougress is in session The absentees are to be given one more chance. If a quorum is not present next Monday telegrams will be sent out ordering all members to report forthwith.

The telegraphic orders probably will have a good effect, but if there are still an insufficient number of members to transact business the speaker has the power to order the sergeant-at-arms to place all absent members under arrest. This has been done in Washington occasionally when the House needed a quorum and scores of members were at a horse race or a baseball game, but it rarely happens that a member is arrested while in his district.

Mr. Payne may not resort to such drastic methods, but he proposes to lay down the law at least to the members of his own party.

Republican Disruption.

Disruption awaits the Republican party if Aldrich succeeds in jamming through without concessions to the real revisionists of the West the gold-brick tariff measure about which the Senate continues to wrangle. This is the prediction of conservative observers in Washington, including some of the Western Republicans themselves. Every day the debate in the Senate goes on serves to increase the bitterness of feeling between the disappointed and defeated "revision downward" contingent of the party and the reactionaries, whom Aldrich is leading.

Former Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, who is now in Washington, tells his friends that the situation of the Republican party in Congress is the worst he has ever known it. The feeling that has developed over the tariff revision between the two wings of the party is more bitter, in his belief, than any that arose over the railroad rate and other legistation under the Roosevelt regime. The differences seem to Spooner to be irreconcilable and he made the prediction that the session of Congress, instead of ending by July 1 or early in that month, will drag along well through the summer.

Primary Board Pay.

The Bill Passed Increasing Wages Vetoed by Governor.

At the recent session of the Legislature a bill was passed to increase the pay of primary election officers to equal that paid at the general election, but on account of the lack of revenue to meet the many measures which were passed Governor Stuart was obliged to veto it although he saw the injustice which is done under the new primary act in compelling election officers to do this big task for practically nothing. The work of the primary board is just as exteneive as that of the general election boards except that, due to the lack of interest which is usually manifested in this nominating vote, the number of ballots polled is not so great. It is becoming more difficult every year to secure competent election boards for the reason that the work is too arduous for the compensation given them, and as a result of this, men, intelligent and honorable, but not accustomed to clerical work, are put into the polling places and the returns are as a consequence greatly delayed and in a number of instances where their sheets have been found to be in a bad condition as regards legibility and neatness. This matter will undoubtedly be taken up at the very first opportunity by the Legislature and let us hope that revenue will be furnished to meet the new expense which will be thus occasioned, for it is necessary that we have the very best class of election boards at primaries as well as at general election, and it should be made sufficiently attractive to have men fully competent to do the work aspire to these offices.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children,

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. *They never fail.* At all Druggists, 25c. Sample Free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Owe State $250,000.

Counties Must Pay Up or Lose Benefit of Personal Tax.

Many counties having resisted all efforts of the State to collect their share of the cost of State Highway construction in their limits, the State will adopt the drastic measure of withholding the amount due from the return of personal property tax to the counties in September of this year.

Under the highway act, the State pays the entire cost of road building, but is to collect one-fourth from the counties benefited, they in turn collect one-eighth from the townships. State Treasurer Sheatz has received $58,000 from number of counties on this account, but there is yet about $250,000 due.

Why Take Alcohol?

Are you thin, pale, easily tired, lack your usual vigor and strength? Then your digestion must be poor, your blood thin, your nerves weak. You need a tonic and alterative. You need Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol. We believe your doctor would endorse these statements, or we would not make them. Ask him and find out. Follow his advice. *J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

The endorsement of your doctor will certainly greatly increase your confidence in Ayer's Pills as a family laxative. Liver pills. All vegetable. Ask your doctor about them.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1909

The progress of the tariff bill through the Senate is strikingly suggestive of a trip up the side of a mountain on a cog railway. The bill progresses but it is by a series of short and emphatic jerks. In fact it recalls the somewhat witty conundrum propounded by a Democratic statesman regarding Mr Roosevelt. He inquired Why President Roosevelt was like a gasoline automobile, his answer being "Because he proceeds by a series of explosions". Considerable progress has been made during the last week. The cotton schedule, over which there was probably more wrangling than is likely to attend any other section of the bill, has finally been disposed of, and material progress has been made on the wool schedule. When this troublesome proposition is out of the way a date will probably be set for the final vote on the measure and once that is done the debate will move along with increased celerity and diminished interest.

***

The explosions which have attended the debate recently have not been confined to either side of the chamber. Senator Aldrich as leader of the organization and Senator Beveridge as would-be leader of the insurrectos have been clashed frequently and violently. Senator Stone as the close personal friend of Mr. Bryan and Senator Bailey as the determined opponent of the peerless Nebraskan, have crossed swords and made the sparks fly. Senator Newlands, who was a statesman is sui generis, has contributed to the gaiety of the situation by a wealth of declamation which has emptied the Senate chamber on more than one instance and proven the occasion for numerous wagers concerning the school of political economy to which the Nevada statesman might prove ultimately to belong.

***

The administration, despite its efforts to hold aloof from the tariff squabble, has come in for its share of condemnation. The Secretary of the Treasury, than whom there is no more discreet member of Mr. Taft's cabinet, took occasion to express a few modest views on the tariff to the Commercial Club of Chicago and as a result the Republican leaders in the Senate are now explaining that Mr. MacVeagh's revision-downward views are due solely to his experience in politics and are intimating that President Taft knew nothing of the purpose of his Secretary of the Treasury to discuss this subject, whereas the fact is that the President carefully viewed his Secretary's speech before Mr. MacVeagh left Washington. That noblest Roman of them all, William Alden Smith of Michigan, whose chief function in the Senate is to secure protection for the beet sugar industry and to prevent any curtailment of the water-power monopoly of a great electric corporation, has publicly declared that Secretary MacVeagh could not make up his mind for him, which led Senator Stone to reply that not being omnipotent Mr. MacVeagh could not make up anything which did not exist—all of which illustrates the spirit of brotherly love which has pervaded the upper house of Congress during the tariff debate.

***

President's Taft's Secretary of the Navy seems destined to earn the soubriquet of "Secret Board Meyer". When Mr. Meyer became Secretary of the Navy he found himself heir to an extremely troublesome controversy bequeathed to him by the Roosevelt-Newberry administration. Immediately he appointed a secret board with Admiral Speery at its head to devise a method of extricating the Navy Department from its difficulties. Twenty-four hours after the board was appointed an enterprising newspaper correspondent robbed it of its secrecy and thereby, apparently, destroyed its efficiency. It finally made two radically divergent reports and the unfortunate Secretary was no wiser as to the merits of the controversy than he had been in the beginning. After threatening courtmartial to all newspaper correspondents in Washington and to all officers who talked to them, he created another secret board, composed of commandants of navy yards. These also fell from grace, lost their secrecy as expeditiously as did their predecessors and finally submitted two more radically conflicting reports. In still greater perplexity Secretary Meyer created a third secret board with Rear Admiral Leutze as its head, and to it confided the four divergent reports of its predecessors. This board managed to preserve its secrecy for a week. It is still in session but is understood to be preparing majority and minority reports. Secretary Meyer is breathing anathemy against the newspaper correspondents, and unprejudiced naval officers intimate that they are making surreptitious arrangements for suitable accommodations for the Secretary of the Navy and all the members of the boards in the government hospital for the insane.

***

Yankee enterprise has invaded the quiet precincts of Bermuda and the residents of that charming island are systematically abandoning the bucolic pastime of raising onions and lilies for the York market. The thrifty Bermudian purposes hereafter to cultivate only the spineless variety of American tourist.

Duties of Supervisors.

By an act of Assembly approved by the Governor the 13th day of May, 1909, the supervisors of the highways in the various townships in the State required within six months after the passage of the act to measure all public roads in their respective townships. Such measurements shall be made either by the use of a cyclometer or otherwise as the board may direct, and the supervisor shall report the number of miles of road in each township to the state highway commissioner.

Another law still in force but one so universally disregarded as to lead many to think it obsolete is that requiring supervisors to erect and maintain at every crossroad a sign board pointing the direction and distance to the next town or towns. A penalty is also attached for failure to keep such signboards up and in good condition.

Another law of considerable importance to all drivers of vehicles is that requiring supervisors during the months of April, May and June, and September and October of each year, to go over the roads and rake or clean off all the loose stone thereon. This law is only partially observed, notwithstanding that a more than nominal fine is attached for failure to obey the law.

The above are three duties devolving upon supervisors that should not be neglected and such officials in this county who do not know the law thereon, or knowing it, disregard it wilfully, would do well to give due attention to the matter, as the better roads movement is one that is being given more attention every day, and citizens of the county directly interested will sooner or later demand that every law regarding the same be strictly fulfilled.

A Statement to the Public.

In the great fight for the people of Philadelphia against the Rapid Transit Company for increasing car fares in Philadelphia, 20 per cent. recently, "*The Philadelphia Press*" made the following announcement in its columns, and which should be of general interest everywhere:

"*The Press*" wants the people of Philadelphia to know that when the agreement between the City of Philadelphia and the Rapid Transit Company was made, two years ago, "*The Press*" approved it, believing it to be in the best interest of the citizens of the city. As a part of that agreement it was specified there should be no change in rates of fare without the consent of both parties. The Rapid Transit Company has broken this agreement by increasing the fare without the consent of Councils. We regard this as a breach of faith, and the imposition of an unwarranted burden upon the public, and we have advocated the interests of the people as against this increased fare.

As a result of our advocacy of public rights imperiled by corporate greed, and of our refusal, under dictation, to abandon this advocacy, we have already lost a large advertiser. Whilst we regret this action on the part of this particular advertiser in attempting to punish us for acting upon our sense of duty, we have been prepared to meet such a contingency. A newspaper with a sense of duty so weak as to permit its self-interest to pervert it is not fit to exist. Our advocacy of public rights will be continued despite any financial losses which may result to us therefrom.

The annual exhibit of the Industrial Departments of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa., and the exercises connected with the close of the present term of the Reformatory Schools, will be held on Thursday, June 24, at 2 and 7:30 P. M. Address at 2 P. M. by Hon. John G. Love, of Bellefonte, Pa. A cordial invitation is extended the public to attend.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

New Spring Suits!

Spring Suits have arrived! There's magic in that simple announcement — for where's the woman who is not all eyes to see the new garment fashions?

The New Spring Suits Are Low Priced.

A most remarkable feature about these handsome new models is their extremely low prices. Your spring outfit will give you a better service—a much finer appearance and yet cost you a small price. Catering to every taste we've gathered an assortment of choicest correct styles. Prices $10 to $35.

Spring Suits Regularly $20.00 **$17.50**

Suits of hard twisted serge and striped worsted in black, blue, green, tan and gray. 36 inch hipless coats; slashed back, patch pockets, self button trimming, full satin lined; satin collar and cuffs; Skirt is Demi-Princess with self covered buttons down the front. All sizes up to 42.

SUIT at $12.75—Of shadow stripe chiffon panama in navy blue, elect blue, green, tan, ashes of roses and gray. Coat 40 inches long, semi-fitting hipless cutaway front forming points on the sides, new small sleeves, lined throughout with satin; gored flare skirt with trimming of straps and self covered buttons.

SUIT at $26.50—A 4 button cutaway coat 40 inches long of striped worsted. slashed back and sides, inlaid bengaline silk collar; large flap pockets, trimmed with buttons, lined with taffeta silk; plain 11 gore demi-Princess skirt.

At $6.00 to $14.00 Junior Suits for the little Misses in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Made of shadow stripe panama and fine serge in navy blue, gray and green, semi-fitting hipless coats, gored and pleated skirt.

SUIT at $27.00—A strictly tailored suit of French Serge; 4 button cutaway; single breasted (just a slight cutaway effect;) lined with taffeta silk; new small sleeves; Demi Princess Skirt with inverted plait at sides.

SUITS at $20.00—Of chiffon panama in blue, green and black; graceful semi-fitting hipless coat 36 inches long, single breasted, new small sleeves and trimmed with satin piping; gored flounce skirt.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

JUST A REMINDER!

Here is a list of some of the printed goods and blank stock that can be obtained at the

Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES *All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,*

HEADINGS *Letter Heaas, Note Heads, Bill Heaas, Statements, in many grades and sizes.*

CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books. Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS *WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.*

MISCELLANEOUS:

Our Stock Includes:

Cut Cards, all sizes,
Round Corner Cards,
Card Board in Sheets, white and colors,
Name Cards for all Secret Societies,
Window Cards.
Shipping Tags
Manila Tag Board,
Bond Papers,
Ledger Papers,
Cover Papers,
Book Papers,

Folders for Programs, Menus, Dances, Societies and all special events.

Lithographed Bonds and Stock Certificates Supplied.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Printed or Engraved.

Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THIS SPRING
Wear Evans' Shoes AND Oxfords

You get style, you get comfort, you get both.

TAN AND SWEDE OXFORDS AND PUMPS

are most popular.

WOMEN'S - $1.00 to $3.50
MEN'S - $2.00 to 6.00

The Progressive Shoe Store

CHAS. M. EVANS.

Exclusive Sales Agency
FOR REGAL SHOES.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1886.

Is there going to be a curb-stone market this season? If not, why not? If so, when?

F. J. Richards has been elected a member of the Republican State Committee for this county.

Mrs. H. L. Gemberling of Lewistown, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. C. Jones, this week.

E. J. Brown is picking about 40 bushels of strawberries a day, and they are fine. As high as 40 pickers are employed in gathering them.

Judge Von Moschzisker, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice: Miss Catharine Ban, Miss Ruth Quier, Miss Irene Bradley, Mr. H. Y. Runyon; Cards, Mr. Earl Jones, Miss Jessie Long, Bruce Laubach, Mrs. John Maloney, Mr. Clifford Magee.

Dr. W. H. House has a lot of fine tomato plants in his garden. They are nearly two feet high and already have tomatoes on them as large as an egg. They are a special variety that he raised from the seed, and the early development is something remarkabie.

In a Pinch use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures hot, tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet and makes walking easy. Takes the sting out of corns and bunions. All druggists 25cts. Don't accept any substitute.

The High School Alumni Association held its sixteenth annual banquet last Friday night in the Midway. One hundred and forty members were present. Gerald Gross presided as toastmaster, and a very pleasing program was given.

Warren Shuman, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shuman, of Catharine street, graduated yesterday in the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He has been appointed a resident physician at St. Timothy's Hospital in Phildelphia.

"The College Widow" was reproduced in the Columbia Theatre on Saturday night by the High School Seniors, and about $75,00 was realized for the benefit of the High School Athletic Association. It was fully as good as the first time, and the house was well filled.

The editor of this paper will be absent from home during the next week, and he has been very fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Harry C. Wilbur, who will have charge of the editorial work during his absence.

Mr. Wilbur has had some years' experience in newspaper work, and made for himself a high reputation while engaged on the *Times-Union*, of Jacksonville, Florida. He will no doubt give our readers a bright and newsy issue.

Residents of Sunbury are excited through the circulation of a rumor that the Pennsylvania Railroad company plans to move its shops from the Erie & Baltimore terminal of their divisions and concentrating its working force at Sunbury. Such a change would mean the employment of thousands of men in Sunbury shops The fact that the Pennsylvania company some years ago purchased a large tract of land near Sunbury leads the people of that city to believe that the project is now about to be realized.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Addition To Berwick Plant.

The A. C. & F. Co. Will Increase Output of Passenger Cars to One a Day.

A large addition to the steel passenger car plant that will mean an increase in the output of passenger cars is to be made at Berwick plant of the A. C. & F. Co. Excavating has been started. The addition will give an average output of one completed steel passenger coach per day.

The building will be of brick and steel construction following the plan of the plants already built. It will be of two stories the second floor on the upper end being given over to preparation of tin and sheet work and other small materials and in the lower end to painting and varnishing work where finishing of doors, windows, etc., will be done

The Suttons Go West.

Despite the vigilance of the detectives who were on the case it is claimed that the family of J. R. Sutton, the defaulting Berwick tax collector, have joined him and have gone west. Mrs. Sutton had been staying with friends at Cambra for some time and on Tuesday morning came to town on the stage. Taking the Lackawanna train here, Mrs. Sutton and children went to Pittston and thence to Chicago where all trace of them was lost. The detectives did not get busy until twelve hours later and twelve hours is a good start with the present fast train service.—*Shickshinny Echo.*

Anniversary Reunion.

The reunion which will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. A. Houtz will be held in the Whitenight Grove on Saturday, July 31st. This promises to be a large gathering. While the public is cordially invited to attend the same a special iuvitation to all whom Mr. Houtz baptized confirmed and married and ministered to in their affliction and bereavement the forty years of his pastorate.

B. S. N. S. Music Department Recitals.

Model School Musical Wednesday June 16th. at 4:30.

Pupils Recital Friday June 18th. at 4:30. Advanced Students Sat. June 26th. at 8:15.

Intermediate Students Wednesday June 23rd. at 4:30

All friends of the school are cordially invited.

WESTON, Ocean-to-Ocean Walker.

Said recently; "When you feel down and out, feel there is no use living. just take your bad thoughts with you and walk them off. Before you have walked a mile things will look rosier. Just try it." Have you noticed the increase in walking of late in every community? Many attribute it to the comfort which Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, gives to the millions now using it. As Weston has said, "It has real merit." 6-3-4t.

FOR SALE.

The fine property of Col. John G. Freeze, on the corner of Third and Center streets, is for sale. It has a frontage on Third street of 92 feet, and on Center street about 212 feet. The residence contains all modern improvements.

Located in the heart of thetown, only a short distance from the businese houses, court house, post offlce, churches, trolley line, &c., this is a very valuable property either as a home or as a lot for building purposes. Center street is sure to be an important business st eet before long.

For terms and conditions consult Col. Freeze. tf.

WHAT A WOMAN WILL NOT DO.

There is nothing a woman would not do to regain her lost beauty. She ought to be fully as zealous in preserving her good looks. The herb drink called Lane's Family Medicine or Lane's Tea is the most efficient aid in preserving a beautiful skin, and will do more than anything else to restore the roses to faded cheeks. At all druggists' and dealers', 25c.

Fishing Season Opened Tuesday.

Some Important Provisions of New Fish Code of 1909.

The fishing season opened on Tuesday. In view of the various changes made in the fish laws by the act of May 1, 1909, it would be well for every fisherman to procure a copy of the new fish code and make it a careful study.

A few of the most important provisions of the new law are here set forth.

Among the fish that come in are black bass, Susquehanna salmon, perch and pickerel. All kinds of fish are in at this season. Brook trout will go out on July 31st.

THE LENGTH OF FISH.

It shall be unlawful to catch and kill or have in possession any white bass, rock bass, trout or yellow perch less than six inches in length; any black bass, small mouthed bass, or large mouthed bass less than eight inches in length; or any blue pike or Susquehanna salmon or any pickerel less than twelve inches in length. Measurement to be made from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail.

NUMBER THAT MAY BE CAUGHT.

It shall be unlawful for any one person to catch, kill or have in possession, the same being killed, more than forty trout, or more than twelve small or large mouthed bass, or more than twenty-five rock bass, white bass, pickerel or Susquehanna salmon.

Unfortunately the opening of the season does not find fishing conditions very good. As a result of the rains the river is rather higher than desirable.

John Robinson Coming.

A Big Menagerie.

The John Robinson Shows carry a large amount of live stock. Horses numbering 300 have to be cared for every day. It takes tons of provender to feed these horses and the menagerie.

The animals of the menagerie are generally of the most interest. The hardiest and longest lived and most intelligent is said to be the elephant. Some of the largest of this show are used to push the heavy wagons and cages about the "lot" when the show is setting up. One morning an elephant became enraged at his driver and wheeled quickly and struck at the man with his trunk. The beady eyes of the animal glistened as he trumpeted his anger. The keeper lashed the big brute with his whip and subdued him without any damage being done. Had the man been hit by the blow it would have killed him. When an elephant gets so bad that he is dangerous the owners have the animal killed, and a substitute takes his place, although the killing of an elephant means a loss of several thousand dollars.

The most delicate animal is the giraffe. They take cold easily, and often die of hasty consumption. Seals are hardy, but they are difficult to train. Probably the hardest animal to train in the world is the African zebra. They will not give up to man. They will be killed before they will obey. Sometimes hybrids are seen, and they resemble the full blooded animal.

The Robinson Shows carry everything that can be found in a good-sized city. With the aggregation is a blacksmith, a barber, harnessmaker, two painters, gilders cooks, bakers, electricians, a minister, the show's own attorney, and its two veterinary doctors, beside its own family physician.

Not many shows carry their own electric light plant. This is a feature of the Robinson Shows, and the big tent is as light as day within. Linemen are employed to keep the plant in running order.

No one who is not in touch with the show can form any idea of the enormity of it. It is a small city in itself, constantly on the move, but with all kinds of methodical provisions for its running.

Two exhibits are given daily, rain or shine, and in case of inclement weather, waterproof tents insure ample protection and comfort.

The big shows will be seen here at Bloomsburg Monday June 21.

The Sun's Eclipse.

A total eclipse of the sun, visible in all parts of the United States except the extreme south, occurs today. It will be annular for a short time at the beginning and end and total during the remainder of its course. The path of the central eclipse starts in Siebsria, and moving in a north easterly direction and then nearly due uorth passes over the North Pole; thence along the west coast of Greenland, terminating in the Atlantic ocean near Cape Farewell.

Democratic County Committee.

It did not take very long to transact the business of the Democratic County Committee which met at the Court House last Saturday afternoon.

The convention was called to order by County Chairman James H. Mercer, and upon motion Clinton Herring, Esq., was made temporary chairman. James H. Mercer was unanimously elected County Chairman; Frank D. Dentler, secretary, and A. N. Yost, Esq., treasurer, all of whom held the same offices last year.

A resolution was offered by John G. Harman, Esq., that the delegates to the State convention from this county be instructed to ratify the selection of Hon James H. Guffey as National committeeman from this state, which was unanimously adopted.

A roll call of the committeemen showed that 31 were present and the convention adjourned.

The Democratic Committeemen are:

Beaver, H. C. Krapp; Benton Borough, H. W. Belles; Benton Township, F. P. Cole; Berwick N. E., George Moomey; Berwick S. E., Clark Bower; Berwick N. W., Harry L. Ent; Berwick S. W., James Fox; Bloom First, Jas. H. Mercer; Bloom Second, Otto Kemper; Bloom Third, E. M. Savidge; Bloom Fourth, Clark Miller; Briarcreek East, W. J. Shotwell; Briarcreek South, George Croop; Briarcreek West, S. B. Lamon; Catawissa Twp, Daniel Fetterolf; Catawissa Boro, Clark Bowers; Centralia 1st, Joseph Daley; Centralia 2nd, Patrick Gangham; Center North, E. M. Hess; Center South, Tilden Weiss; Cleveland, C. E. Stine; Conyngham E. N., Patrick Carey; Conyngham W. N., Emanuel Levan, Conyngham W. 1, David Watkins; Conyngham W. 2, Thomas Harris; Conyngham S. W., George Kelley; Conyngham S. E., James Murphy; Fishingcreek E. A. F. Creveling, Fishingcreek W., Dyer McHenry; Franklin, Clark Yost, Greenwood E., Bartley Albertson; Greenwood W., W. B. Lawton; Hemlock N., Thomas Howell; Hemlock S., Howard Traub; Jackson, M. O Everhart; Locust N., J. W. Snyder; Locust S., Leander Fetterman; Madison, C. H. Fruit; Main, James M. Platt; Mifflin, J. H. Eisenhower; Millville. Alvin Ikeler; Montour, Harry Mensch, Mt. Pleasant, Clark Artman; Orange Twp, W. F. Welsh; Orangeville, Clinton Herring, Pine N., C. R. Kinney; Pine S., Clark Stackhouse; Roaringcreek, Jerre Kunkle; Scott E., Harry Dietterick; Scott W, Frank Hippensteel; Sugarloaf N., A. B. Vansickle; Sugarloaf S., F. P. Hartman; Stillwater, A. B. McHenry; West Berwick 1, Francis Clemens; West Berwick 2nd, George Knecht.

FOR SALE!

The fine residence property of the late Judge Elwell is for sale.

Location:

West Third Street between Jefferson and West Streets.

Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN AND COW STABLE,

large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room, Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light, and Gas.

Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Attorney.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

QUEEN OF ACTRESSES PRAISES PE-RU-NA.

MISS JULIA MARLOWE.

"I Am Glad To Write My Endorsement Of The Great Remedy Pe-ru-na. I Do So Most Heartily."

Julia Marlowe.

ANY remedy that benefits digestion strengthens the nerves.

The nerve centers require nutrition. If the digestion is impaired, the nerve centers become anemic, and indigestion is the result.

Peruna is not a nervine nor a stimulant. It benefits the nerves by benefiting digestion.

Peruna frees the stomach of catarrhal congestions and normal digestion is the result.

In other words, Peruna goes to the bottom of the whole difficulty, when the disagreeable symptoms disappear.

Mrs. J. C. Jamison, 61 Marchant street, Watsonville, Cal., writes:

"I was troubled with my stomach for six years. I tried many kinds of medicine, also was treated by three doctors.

"They said that I had nervous dyspepsia. I was put on a liquid diet for three months.

"I improved under the treatment, but as soon as I stopped taking the medicine, I got bad again.

"I took the medicine for two years, then I got sick again and gave up all hopes of getting cured.

"I saw a testimonial of a man whose case was similar to mine being cured by Peruna, so I thought I would give it a trial.

"I procured a bottle at once and commenced taking it. I have taken several bottles and am entirely cured.

"I have gained in strength and feel like a different person. I believe Peruna is all that is claimed for it."

Nervines, such as coal tar preparations, are doing a great deal of harm. Sleep medicines and headache powders are all alike,—heart depressants, and should not be used. The nerves would be all right, if the digestion were good. Peruna corrects the digestion.

Falling Birth Rate.

Decline in This Country in the Last Century and Its Causes.

The chief clerk of the Census Bureau, W. S. Rossiter, reports an extraordinary decline in the birth rate during the last century.

At the census nearest to 1900 the ratio of children to each woman 16 years of age and over was a scant one, instead of two in 1790. In Great Britain the ratio was one, in France .8, in the German Empire 1.1 and in Italy 1.1.

"Since the United States, although aided by large numbers of immigrants from all parts of the world, is now maintaining a ratio of children to females 16 years of age and over practically the same as that shown by those of the leading nations of Europe," he says, "it is clear that population conditions in the Republic are tending to become more like those in other civilized countries.

"The proportion shown for five of the New England States and for New York is the same, or nearly the same as the lowest European ratio, that of France. This is due to various causes, such as the tendency of population toward the city from the country, the gradual adoption of apartments as homes, the more exhausting struggle for existence in large cities, etc.

"One-half of the white population of the country is composed either of foreign-born persons or the native-born children of foreign parents. This class of citizens is found almost entirely in the New England States and the middle West, the South having kept its individuality of race. In the Middle and New England States the foreign population formed in 1900 more than half of the whole white population, or 518 in every 1000. In the Southern States foreign citizens, or children born here of foreign parents, were only 79 in every 1000."

In the early days, says the Post-Graduate, the country was occupied almost entirely by the English (83.5 per cent.), who with the Irish and Scotch made more than 90 per cent., the Germans having less than 6 per cent. and the Dutch only 2 per cent. There is little difference in the population of the sexes. In 1790 the male population was 50.9 per cent. and the female 49.1 per cent. The figures in 1900 were 50.2 per cent. male and 49.8 per cent. female.

Farm For Sale 7,000 Profit-Paying Farms in 14 States. Strout's New Monthly Bulletin of Real Bargains, profusely illustrated, mailed *free*; we pay your R. R. fare. E. A. STROUT CO., Book C 1. World's Largest Farm Dealers, Land Title Bldg., Phila. 4-1 5-10

W. L. Douglas

AND

Packard Shoes

are worn by more men than any other shoes made.

Come in and let us

Fit You With a Pair

W. H. MOORE,

Corner Main and Iron Sts.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

—o—

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & Co. AND BOWLBY.

—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

—o—

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

—o—

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

Romance and John Smith

The Romanticist sighed deeply and pushed back from a very white forehead, two tiny tendrils of golden hair. Now the Romanticist was very young and extremely pretty—and bore the name of Patricia Millicent Lovering that in itself was enough to make her romantic.

"It's no use, Polly," she said disconsolately. "I shall never meet a man who is my ideal—and I shall never marry one who is not. I should have lived centuries ago when knights in silken hose and doublets wooed their ladies by the light of the moon and sang serenades beneath their windows."

Polly Melson laughed a melodious infectious laugh. "For my part," she said, "I prefer something more substantial than moonlight serenades and if Harry ever attempted to break my beauty slumbers by any vocal selections, I'd be sorely tempted to empty the contents of the water pitcher on his head.

Patrica sniffed. "You haven't one particle of romance in you," she said, "the man I marry must be tall and handsome, and he must write poetry to me. I don't want one of those prosaic, cut and dried business men; my ideal must be above the sordidness of money making—"

"And father will foot the bills," Polly interrupted maliciously.

Patricia arose with dignity. "Polly," she said, sternly, "it isn't your fault that you can't understand me. You can't appreciate anything beautiful. Perhaps it's best you don't mind being engaged to a man by the name of Harry Malster!" and with that parting thrust she left the room.

"Jealous!" Polly cried after her, "but you wait—I'll get even with you."

Polly looked up from her perusual of the morning's mail with a smile. "Harry says that he and a friend of his will be here on the evening train to spend the week end," she announced.

"And who is the friend?" inquired Patricia, not without interest.

Polly's eyes twinkled mischievously. "The friend's name is Smith," she answered.

Patricia made a charming moue. "That is enough," she said, "my interest has completely vanished."

Polly ignored her remark and picked up the letter. "Smith used to go to college with me," she read aloud, "and he's a fine fellow. When his father died, they found that all their property had been lost on speculations, and the poor chap had to get out and hustle. He's one of the smartest lawyers in the city now, and has a fine practice—but he's worked so hard that he needs a change. So I'm taking the liberty, Pol, of bringing him down to your home for over Sunday—because I want you to meet him. Please tell Pat not to try any of her frigid stunts about him—because he's too nice a fellow to be caught with those eyes of hers and then be thrown down flat."

"Indeed," interrupted Patricia, with some sarcasm, "my dear cousin Harry uses fine language. You may tell my dear cousin for me that 'Pat' will leave his unusual friend quite alone."

Polly returned the letter in the envelope before replying. Then, "Come on, Patsy," she said, "let's go for a ride. We'll both feel better."

Patricia did not drive to the station that night with Polly, but it might be remarked that she spent an unusually long time that evening upon her toilet. When the carriage drove up she went out on the portico to meet them. No one could call Jack Smith a handsome man, but there was something fine about this tall, clean, well-built fellow.

"There's no danger of you forgetting my name, Miss Lovering," he said after the introduction. "Just plain, ordinary John Smith." And he took her hand and then turned to Polly. He did not stare at her and kiss her hand as most of her infatuated admirers did, but rather he treated her as he would a child. He took her into dinner that night, but he hardly noticed her, but rather spent most of the time talking with Harry and Polly's father, of wheat corners and building up stock; things that Patricia knew nothing about.

As Polly and she went to their rooms to get their wraps (they were to ride over to the Country Club dance), Patricia remarked with elaborate carelessness: "Your friend, Mr.—er—Smith, as well as being horribly commonplace, is sadly deficient in manners. He did not even treat me civilly."

"Didn't he?" said Polly airily; "well, I told him that you didn't wish to have anything to do with him."

"Polly!" gasped Patricia, "you never told him that!"

"Why, certainly I did," said Polly innocently, "you did say that, didn't you?" And she rushed from the room.

Harry and Polly occupied the front seat, and Mr. Smith and Patricia the rear seat in the tonneau, on the way over to the club dance. Neither of the two in back spoke for fully twenty minutes. Patricia, huddled in one corner, studied the stern face of the man at her side. She noted the square jaw and the somewhat weary expression in his tired eyes. Yet everything about him denoted strength and power. This was not a handsome god, she thought, but a man in every sense of the word. She sighed softly and he turned.

"I trust I am not annoying you, Miss Lovering," he said courteously. "Please do not think I am trying to force myself upon you."

Patricia bit her lip. "No," she said bitterly, "you are not annoying me." How she would have loved to have boxed the little pink ears of Polly Melrose—and how she would love to box her own. She stole a timid glance at the man beside her—but he was not looking at her. What a little beast she was, she thought; she was even worse than that—she was a senseless little fool! She longed to say something to him—apologize, if need be—but the words stuck in her throat, and before she realized it the light of the club house loomed in sight. She did not see him again until the supper dance, and then he came up to her and asked if he might have it. Patricia was surprised at herself for accepting so readily. After their dance (and Patricia was forced to admit that he was a splendid dancer) they strolled out on the brilliantly lighted grounds. Neither spoke for a few minutes. Then—

"Mr. Smith," said Patricia, brokenly, "I want to apologize to you."

The man turned and regarded her steadily. "There is no need for it, Miss Lovering," he said slowly, "if you are doing it to spare my feelings."

"But I'm not," she said hastily; "I'm doing it to spare my own. I've been very foolish, and I'm very sorry that I said such a thing."

Jack Smith laughed harshly. "Are you sure you did not mean it?" he asked.

The girl bent her head. "I am quite sure," she said.

They had reached a deserted part of the garden and the man turned and caught her almost roughly by the shoulders. "Do you believe in love at first sight?" he asked hoarsely.

Patricia swallowed hard. "Sometimes," she acknowledged.

"Well, I love you," he said briefly, "and I've got to get back to the city on business in the morning—so I want to know if there is any chance for me?"

Patricia gasped. "But—"

"Never mind that, dear," he said, "will you marry me?"

Patricia smiled. "Yes," she said, "I will."

It was not until they were returning home that night that Jack Smith leaned forward and told Polly.

"I'm so glad, Pat," Polly laughed, kissing her, "but I can't imagine it."

Patricia blushed divinely.

"You've got to admit, though, that the name of John Smith is a lot more common than that of Malster," laughed Polly."

"John Smith is the finest name in the world," said Patricia, stoutly, as she leaned back comfortably in the tonneau.

THEY HUNT BY TELEPHONE.

Wires Used to Summon Sportsmen When Game Is Sighted.

The rural telephone plays an important part in bird shooting in the prairie provinces of Canada. There is an abundance of geese, ducks and prairie chicken in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the shooting is good clear up to the limits of the cities.

Let a flock of geese be sighted on its way south from the breeding grounds on the shores of Hudson Bay, or up the Yukon, or on its return north in the spring, and the telephone is brought into play to summon sportsmen for twenty miles around. The birds make overnight stops wherever they find water and the gunners spend most of the night in preparation.

They dig holes deep enough to conceal man and set decoys about thirty yards away. Experienced hunters will wait until the flock is passing and then shoot into the flock from behind. It has been shown that shot is more effective this way than when the attack is made from the front.

The windier the day the better, for then the geese fly low. Most geese are shot when flying less than forty yards from the ground.

Hub of German Empire.

Unter den Linden is the centre spot of Berlin and the hub of the German Empire. This magnificent boulevard is 198 feet in width, and under the shade of its lime trees the Berliners have a meeting-place which is equal in architectural beauty to any in Europe. It is lined on either side with magnificent hotels, restaurants, and palaces. At the east end of Unter der Linden, where it enters upon the Opera House Platz, stands the magnificent monument of Frederick the Great, which is worthy of the real founder of United Germany. To the right of this monument is the palace of the Emperor William I, now occupied by Prince Heinrich. The north side of the Opera Platz is occupied by the buildings of the University of Berlin, and next to it stands the Royal Library, which rivals that at the British Museum both in its size and the number of volumes it contains. The opera house itself is on the south of the platz, and is a building worthy of a nation of music-lovers like the Germans.

The Mechanical Anainias.

Dr. Giles, professor of Chinese at Cambridge, has recently discovered in the dynastic histories of China a complete specification of the mechanism of a Chinese taxicab. They are first mentioned under the Chin dynasty, A. D. 265-419. From that time down to the middle of the fourteenth century frequent allusions to such vehicles, known as the "measure mile drum chariots," are to be found. At each li, or Chinese mile, which is about one-third of an English mile, a drum was struck, while at every tenth li a bell was rung.

WHY DO PEOPLE FAIL IN BUSINESS

Insufficient Amount of Capital the Chief Cause of Failure for Many

LACK OF EXPERIENCE COMES NEXT

Men Just Will Not Be Conservative for the Reason that All Aspire to Financial Independence and Are Willing to Take a Chance.

Why do people lose money in Wall street and in State street? For the same reason that they lose money outside of Wall street and State street. Ethical considerations are neither more nor less regarded in Wall street than elsewhere, but the public that goes to Wall street there with different intentions and from different motives than actuate the people who go to the bakeries, the grocery stores, the department stores and the shoe shops. If people wish to be buncoed they do not have to go to Wall street; likewise, if they wish to be buncoed in Boston they do not have to go to State street. There are crooks there and there are crooks also up town and out-of-town, and when we analyze the stories of the victims of the stock market that are so luridly pictured in the Saturday Evening Post, and other magazines, we think this: People lose money in Wall street and State street chiefly because of insufficient capital and ignorance.

Bradstreet's report of commercial failures in the United States in 1908 shows that thirty-four and two-tenths per cent. resulted from lack of capital, and twenty-one and six-tenths per cent. from incompetence. We have these figures before us, therefore we infer that the rest of the failures were caused by disaster, fraud, inexperience, neglect, unwise credits, competition, failures of others, extravagance and speculation. Bradstreet's report shows that only one per cent. of failures resulted from speculation.

Has it ever occurred to anyone that more than one per cent. of our merchants must have speculated, but were successful probably because they were intelligent? Competition, notwithstanding the era of trusts and combinations, bankrupted only eighteen out of a thousand, according to the same report. The failures resulting from disaster—circumstances beyond the control of the business man—were only about twenty per cent. We thus find that approximately eighty per cent. of the bankrupts failed because they did not know how to run their own business, and the principal item was lack of capital.

It is exactly the same in Wall street and State street, only, instead of insufficient capital they call it there "overtrading," or "shoestring margins." Now, what makes men overtrade? The answer is greed. How are we to force men, merchants and speculators to become conservative and cautious as well as intelligent? Every man aspires to financial independence, to being his own master, to being masters of others, to going into business for himself. Does the study of Bradstreet's or Dun's pathetic reports of the causes of business failure deter him from going on because so many others have failed? These problems which are here so crudely set forth are as old as civilization, and even if losses by gamblers could be prevented, how about speculation?

We pause for a reply and we think we shall be still awaiting a reply when the angel Gabriel calls.

Old Time Sea Food.

A glance at the fish shops to-day arouses the reflection that one could have fasted with far more variety in the Middle Ages. Where is now the whale of yesteryear, that was roasted and served up on the spit, or boiled with peas, the tongue and tail being the choicest parts? The porpoise, too, was a royal dish, roasted whole and eaten with mustard, when Henry VII. was King, and so was the grampus or sea-wolf. The lamprey, after its one dramatic and regicidal performance, seems to have lost its popularity; and nobody nowadays is anxious to eat the limpet. Many fish, however, seem to have endured throughout the ages, such as the sprat and herring, eaten especially in Lent; the oyster (officially a fish), cooked in wine for breakfast; and the anchovy, sternly anathematised by old Tobias Venner in 1620 as "food for drunkards."

1,100 Miles of Wire Netting.

Large orders for wire netting have been placed with a Norwich firm, the total running to 1,100 miles length of this protection against the rabbit pest. The netting is made 42 inches wide, with 1 1-4 inch mesh at the bottom and 1 1-2 inch mesh at the top, this weave of netting being a patent held by this firm. The order now in hand is for 300 miles of this netting for the Queensland Government, which follows on a similar order for the Victorian Government, and the firm has also dispatched 500 miles of wire netting to New South Wales. In each case the Government is the initial purchaser, and then retails the netting to the settlers, who fix it around their holdings and thus keep out the rabbits, without which their crops would be devastated.

[illegible] ROAD.

Line from Port Said to Cairo, Where Sand Is Much Worse Than Snow.

We came down from Port Said to Cairo by railroad, a journey of six hours. The first half was over the tiniest railway you ever saw—a little narrow gauge built by the canal company as an aid to construction. Its original purpose was to haul away the dirt that was taken out of the ditch and dump it on the desert; then it was used to transport supplies from one point on the canal to another, and finally, when Port Said became a great port of entry for passengers, the rails were relaid, the track was ballasted, and diminutive trains were put on, hauled by locomotives that look like toys, but do their business promptly and well.

This line runs the entire length of the canal, which is 87 miles, parallel with the bank, and belongs to the canal company. Recently the Egyptian government has made an arrangement so that the track will be widened to a standard gauge, and hereafter through trains can be run from one end of Egypt to the other.

Nowadays passengers between Cairo and points along the canal have to change at Ismailia, the halfway station on lake Timsah and the chief port of the canal. Rails and iron ties are stacked up on both sides of the track the entire distance between Port Said and Ismailia, and thousands of men are at work on construction.

It is comparatively easy to build a railway in this section of Egypt, because there are no rains, no frosts, no rocks, no grade, no curves and no obstructions but hillocks and sand. At the same time the drifting of the sand is continuous and compels the railway managers to keep gangs of men constantly at work shoveling it off the right of way.

It is even worse than the snow in the northern latitudes of the United States. The railroads in the southwestern territories of our country have similar difficulties. In fact, there is as much resemblance between deserts as there is between peach orchards, and a gentleman from the Death valley of Southern California would feel quite at home on the Lybian sands.—Cairo letter in Chicago Record-Herald.

Cabby's Long Journey to Collect Fare.

A story is told to-day of a Paris cabman who, is is alleged, followed an authentic English lord in the train to Calais, leaving his horse and cab outside the Gare du Nord terminus. The lord took the cab at his hotel, and told the driver to go as quickly as possible to the station for the Calais express.

At the terminus the nobleman tendered the cabman a 100-franc note, which the jehu could not change. "Wait a bit," said his lordship, "I'll pay you at the ticket office."

Cabby went with the nobleman into the station, but when the ticket was taken the lord, hearing the words, "Express Calais, en voiture!" rushed wildly to his carriage, followed by the driver.

Lord Blank had only just time to take his seat when the train started, and cabby, who had also entered the express, was whirled away to Calais town. En route he was paid by the nobleman, who also defrayed the jehu's journey to the north and back. On returning to Paris cabby found that his horse and vehicle were impounded.—London Daily Telegraph.

Birds Without Wings and Tails.

In New Zealand is found the kiwi, a strange bird of the ostrich family. Ostriches have two toes, but the extinct moas had three toes; so also have the existing emus, cassowaries and rheas or South American ostriches. The kiwi, however, differs from the other struthious birds in having four toes. Further, the kiwi cannot be said to be quite ostrichlike, for in size it is not larger than an ordinary barnyard fowl. It has a small head, with a large and muscular neck and a long, slender bill, with the distinguishing feature that the nostrils are placed very close to its tip. The legs are short but the muscles on the thighs are well developed and the feet are strong and powerful and provided with sharp claws. It is a bird devoid of any external trace of wings, and there is no trace of tail visible, while it is covered with long, narrow, hairlike feathers, and on the fore part of the head and sides of the face are straggling hairlike feelers.

A Coiffeur of Other Days.

The belle of ancient India wore her hair tied by a jewelled band two or

three inches back of her head and then braided into an enormous ball two-thirds the size of her head.

Grows Needles and Thread.

The Mexican maguey tree furnishes a needle and thread all ready for use. At the tip of each dark green leaf is a slender thorn needle that must be carefully drawn from its sheath, at the same time it slowly unwinds the thread, a strong smooth fibre attached to the needle and capable of being drawn out to a great length.

QUEST FOR SECRET POISONS

Amazing Evidences of the Depravity of Human Nature.

In England years ago there was a famous poisoning case in which the strong point of the defense was to show that the accused, who was an expert chemist, would not have used a poison that would be so easily found after it had been taken into the human system. Sir Robert Charleston, a professor in Edinburgh University and an authority on toxicology, whose works are still standard on that subject, was put on the stand to prove the point. He declared that a chemist would certainly use some poison that would leave no trace. The prosecuting attorneys asked him if he meant to say that there were such poisons to be had. Sir Robert replied in the affirmative. The prosecutor asked: "Will you kindly tell the court what they are?" "No," shouted the Judge, "I rule that question out and forbid you to answer."

In spite of protest the Judge would not allow the expert publicity to give the name of the poison which would leave no trace. During the next two years Sir Robert received more than four thousand letters from various parts of the world offering to pay fabulous sums for the receipt of the untraceable poison alluded to in his testimony. Many of these letters he kept as curiosities, showing them to his friends as evidence of the depravity of human nature.

Some of the excuses for wanting the name of the poison were ingenious. One of the writers desired the information that he might base a novel on a poison plot. He did not give the name of the poison in the book, but just wanted to have it that in case any sicentific critic could deny the possibility of such poison he could send him the name in a private letter and quote the distinguished authority from whom it came, etc. Several persons professing to be studying chemistry asked the information on the ground of professional curiosity. Many pretended that they had wagered large sums that they would find out the poison in a given time, and they were willing to share their profits liberally with Sir Robert. Sir Robert was horrified at the number of persons all over the world who seemed so desirous of possessing the secret of an agent that would bring an end to any member of the human race but leave no trace.

The Disinfected Veil Is Here.

The "block system" veil is still a leading favorite, supposedly because it disguises the wearer in a rather puzzling and altogether alluring way. Square mesh is a protection to the plain woman who, safely ensconced behind it, may play the part of a supposed beauty. On the other hand, the good-looking woman contends that style of veil is one of her most successful charms. "It is quite true that women dress for other women," says one woman, "but the veil is a weapon directed entirely against man. There is nothing men like as well as a little mystery, and the opportunity to remove it. I can't think," she added, with a sly laugh, "what all these suffragettes are fussing about, when they can get all the power they want so easily. I suppose, however, they're above veils and other feminine enticements, and only care to fight those poor, dear men with their own weapons." A new idea in veils is the disinfected veil, treated by a chemical process which in no way changes the color or texture. They also have no odor, but any particle of dust or any impure air which may sift through the mesh becomes immediately disinfected.

Why the Old Cow Changed Her Tune.

"Why are all those people flocking down to Hiram Hardapple's barn?" asked the old farmer on the hay wagon.

"Hi's got a curiosity down thar," chuckled the village constable.

"That so? What kind of a curiosity is it?"

"Why, Hi's old red-and-white Jersey cow. The other night the old critter had the colic and Hi went down with his lantern to give her a dose of cow medicine. Blamed if he didn't make a mistake and give her a pint of gasoline."

"Do tell! Didn't kill her, did it?"

"No, but by heck, it had a funny effect. Now, instead of going 'Moo, moo!' like any other sensible cow, she goes 'Honk, honk!' like one of them thar blamed automobiles."

Diphtheria Spread By School Books.

Dr. W. H. Fisher, the medical officer of health to the Walsingham District Council, in his annual report traces an outbreak of diphtheria which occurred in the Raynham district to a batch of school books that had not been disinfected after a similar epidemic about six months previously. This time the schools were closed, the premises thoroughly disinfected and sprayed, and all the books in use at one school in which the disease originated destroyed.

Cures for Rheumatism.

In the midland counties of England it was formerly considered that the left forefoot of a sage hare, worn or carried constantly in the pocket, was an amulet against rheumatism. The Dutch peasantry cherished a belief in the preservative virtues of a borrowed or stolen potato. As a remedy a young maid in the village of Stanton in the Cotswolds contrived to be confirmed three times, believing that confirmation was an unfailing cure for rheumatism.

TO PROLONG LIFE.

When the vital forces begin to flag, the marks of age show themselves. Some men, being of an amiable, cheerful, and lively temperament, suppress these marks until well advanced in life, and are 20 years younger, both physically and mentally, than other men of the same age. We may take it, therefore, that old age does not begin at any fixed period so far as the divisions of time divide the periods of life, but is influenced by that subtle agent known as vital energy. The indications of old age are closely shown; the weight of years is manifested by the bent figure, the want of elasticity in the walk, the wrinkles in the cheeks and forehead. The typical healthy person who attains old age is spare of body, and old age emphasizes this fact by causing a paucity of adipose tissue. We note that a diminution of the physical energy is accompanied by a corresponding diminution of the power to eliminate waste material from the body. Elasticity and strength give place to hardness and dryness of nearly all the tissues of the body. The general health may be good, because there is a harmonious balance between the action of the nervous system and the circulatory system. Persons who have reached an advanced age may prolong their lives and greatly add to the comfort of their declining years by diminishing the quantity of food by taking it more frequently and in smaller amounts, and by partaking of only easily digested food, thereby avoiding too large a residue of waste matter.

BLAMING THE WOMEN.

Against whom are we to charge the social distinctions that now curse the circles of Protestantism in this country, if not against the women? Men are naturally democratic. Left to themselves they seldom draw sharp social lines or insist upon conventional distinctions. What do we find in the one sphere where they are supreme—the political world? How much class distinction exists there? Not so with women. They are more gregarious, but at the same time more conventional. Is not fashion their standing incrimination at this bar? If rich, they are the more exclusive; if poor, the more sensitive. Social lines existing in the world without they have extended into the sacred inclosure of the church, until to-day there is no more conventional body among us than the well-to-do Christian church," declares John Balcom Shaw, D. D., in the Homiletic Review. "Nothing hurts us so much as this one condition, and for its existence I hold our women almost exclusively responsible. Let them only say the word, and mean it, and this state of affairs will be gone in a week."

AIRSHIPS IN

"Readily developing speed of forty or more miles an hour," writes Major Squier, of the aeroplane, in Harper's Weekly, "and capable of remaining in the air four or five hours, by its means a thorough and complete reconnaissance of the strength and position of the enemy could be made by the aeroplane observers, who would be in a position to note the line of defence and the position of every piece of artillery. Data could in this way be obtained for maps which would be of the greatest value for strategic purposes. As a means of communication between one commander and another, as a messenger for transmitting instructions, the aeroplane would prove not merely useful but essential." Major Squier was in charge of the army's official war-ship trials at Fort Meyer, Virginia, and his views represent the official estimate of the air-ship's practical value.

BLACK CROSSES AT RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

It used to be customry in Mexico, and presumably still is, to erect a black wooden cross wherever and whenever a railroad killed a person. The traveler comes to a grade crossing and there they stand, bearing mute testimony to the deadly nature of the place. The custom has not had the effect of bringing about the elevation of railway tracks in Mexico, but an eastern newspaper, which is agitating for its adoption, believes that it would in this country. As the years went by, each adding its one or two crosses at deadly points, this newspaper believes that the time would soon come when the patience of the public would be exhausted and the wholesale installation of safety devices would follow.

IS THIS TRUE.

George Bernard Shaw has said (and every practiced writer knows it's so) that nobody has yet dared portray a love story truthfully. He'd be run out of town. Just a sort of look-in, touch-and-go, a mere suggestion for the reader to fill in, is as much as ever.

A BENEFACTOR OF THE RACE.

A man has invented a contrivance by means of which a woman's waist can be fastened in the back by simply pulling a string. The Husbands' Union should send him an engrossed resolution of thanks.

Carlyle said: "A dislike of noise is a measure of civilization," and the neglect to protect a people against unnecessary noises, declares the Ohio State Journal, is an indication of a crude and ignorant government.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

LAW AND GRACE.

International Bible Lesson for June 20, '09.

The difference between the old dispensation and the new, between the Jew and the Gentile, is found in those two words — law and grace. "The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." There is a very striking passage in the book of Hebrews which sets forth the difference between the religion of the Jew and the religion of the Christian. The writer of that book is striving to show what an improvement Christianity is over Judaism and he says:

Contrasting Dispensations.

"For ye are not come unto the mount that might be touched, and that burned with fire, nor unto blackness, and darkness, and tempest, And the sound of a trumpet, and the voice of words: which voice they that heard entreated that the word should not be spoken to them any more. (For they could not endure that which was commanded. And if so much as a beast touch the mountain, it shall be stoned, or thrust through with a dart; and so terrible was the sight, that Moses said, I exceedingly fear and quake.) But ye are come unto Mount Zion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels. To the general assembly and church of the first-born, which are written in heaven, and to God the judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than that of Abel."

Christianity No Annex.

By such words as these Apollos upsets the contention of the Jewish people that Christianity is a mere annex of Judaism and that all the converts from heathenism must start where they did, from Sinai's smoking mount. Apollos says, No! Christianity means Zion in the place of Sinai. We have got beyond clouds, and lightnings, and thunderbolts, and earthquakes, and paralyzing fear, and terrible visions and fleeing from the presence of the awful cataclysm. We have come to a mountain which is the joy of the whole earth. We are attracted, not repelled. We are wooed, not driven. We are drawn by love, not coerced by force. We are charmed with tender words, not stunned with thunderblasts. We are surrounded with angels, not enveloped in blackness and tempest. We have a city, the Heavenly Jerusalem, not a barren desert, overhung with gloomy mountains. We have a new covenant written on our hearts, not a covenant carved on tablets of stone. We have glorious liberty, not a yoke of bondage. We have divine principles, not a set of rules. We are treated as sons of God, not servants of the household. We are saved by grace, not by legalism. We are not under the curse, but under grace. We do not walk according to an ancient rule, but according as He walked. We do not seek to make ourselves acceptable to God by doing, we do because we have been made acceptable to God. We are not pleasing Moses, we are following Christ. We are not putting the law always before our face, we are putting the Lord always before our face. We do not ask, What does Moses say? We ask, What does Christ say? We read the commandments of Moses, by the interpretation which Jesus gave them. We are not living in the year 1500 B. C., but in the year 1909 A. D.

Legal Bondage Still.

And yet the sad fact is that in spite of the plain teaching of the Bible there is a vast amount of legal bondage in the church to-day. Not only Romanism but Protestantism has lamentably gone back into the legal bondage of the Mosaic dispensation three thousand years behind the times. They have not only resumed the laws of Moses, but they have made a thousand more and added to their burdens, already intolerable. The people work day and night and still fall far short of their duty. Ignorant of the fact that Christ has forever superseded Moses and Aaron, triumphantly fulfilling the law by paying all its penalty, they still stagger along under the law dispensation, instead of the grace dispensation of the Redeemer. The gospel is the great emancipation proclamation to the world. In sweet and loving fellowship and harmony with our deliverer we are just as free from the law as if there were no law. Rules and regulations cannot exist where love is.

Law and Love Contrasted.

The model home is not founded on fear but on Zion, to grieve the parent by disobedience hurts the child more than the strap. And the teacher who has the love of her pupils has no use for the ferrule. The new dispensation under which we live is the dispensation of love.

DEFENSE OF THE SPARROW.

Let us see what a weed means to the farmer! A thousand per cent. is the increase nature yields in corn; but the ordinary garden weed reproduces in a single season from a single plant 100,000 seeds, which in another year would yield 1,000,000,000 weed plants. Up in Indian Head, in northwest Canada, where—if any place on earth—frost should prove death to weeds, the government horticulturist found a tumbling mustard plant which by actual count produced 1,500,000 seeds. Science may counsel spraying for weeds; but you can't spray out weeds that are carried to the four corners of the earth by winds, and wing their way in all sorts of fairy parachutes like thistle and dandelion down. "The only way to destroy such weeds is to destroy the seeds early in the game," says Agnes C. Laut, in Outing. "Now there is probably no bird regarded as more of a pest than the little sparrow. His ill-bred, loud-voiced clatter drives away song-birds. He hangs round your barn and steals your grain, and he nests in the eaves of your poultry house and infests the cracks with that vermin pest of chicken life—mites—and he proves a mussy visitant on your house piazzas. Yet balance the little sparrow's account with what is to his credit. A scientist in Iowa by test after test found that in winter time the sparrow ate about a quarter of an ounce of weed seed a day. Then he counted the number of sparrows ordinarily seen in winter to the square mile. He put the number at ten. I think that is away below the average. Try it yourself, wherever you live; but on the basis of ten birds of the square mile, he figured that the sparrows must eat in the state of Iowa alone 875 tons of weeds a winter. I would not like to have to figure out how many acres of good land those weeds would have assuredly contaminated."

UNCLE SAM'S WEATHER WORK.

Uncle Sam is right in spending a good deal of money on weather, declares the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He watches it everywhere in his broad domain with every known delicate instrument, and, wisely dismissing faulty forecasts, tries to get closer to the business of to-morrow. Europe, for all its experience, has done no better, if as well. Observations run back there 200 years, and no two of the long-range philosophers agree. They have tabulated the level of lakes, the movement of glaciers, the freezing and liberation of rivers, the seasonal traits of vegetation, and the periodicity of sun spots, all to no particular purpose as yet in establishing weather rotation. On the rocks is scratched the testimony of great icecaps that advanced and retreated, but man is not particularly interested in a range as long as that. He would like to be able to see two days ahead, and trust that in indulging the hope he is not chasing a rainbow.

AS BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.

Grant that "dad" was as a rule a child's name for father; where is the disrespect in the use of it by any son, however old he may be? We have often heard the word used when the relations between father and son were close companions, when there was complete understanding and the strongest love. There was a time in New England when a son addressed his father in writing, "Respected Sir." The father was then of the Roman order. There was little thought of any possible intimacy. The son stood in awe of the sire. Hence, too often domestic tragedies. When you hear a lad speak to-day of his father as "the old man" you may reasonably infer that there is no sweet companionship. If a boy mentions his dad," says the Boston Herald, there is a world of affection in the word. There is a touch of hardness, a suspcion of fear in the term "governor." "Pop" is a cheap term, if it be not vile.

IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

"Yours truly, John L. Sullivan," will wonder what pugilism has come to when he learns that a champion has declined to meet all comers for the present because he is "writing a book, building twenty houses," etc. In Mr. Sullivan's day prize fighting was a sport. It has become a profession, success in which makes the adept a capitalist and opens many doors of opportunity. We may yet have millionaires whose business career began with a knockout.

A WORTHY CRUSADE.

Among the club women of the West there is a movement on foot to prevent the separation of children from their mothers on account of poverty. In Australia, they point out, if a widow with a family is left destitute, the state, instead of sending the children to an institution or to board in a strange family, boards them with their own mother.

AN EDUCATIONAL AWAKENING.

New York has a law that every public school building erected from now on must have a gymnasium. Educators realize that mental development must be backed by physical.

An Illinois professor wants the mails closed against fairy tales. Does the man want to rob political literature of one of its chief features?

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

"THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE."

If you contemplate spending the Summer months in Florida or California, call upon our local ticket agent for particulars.

. . . PRINTING . . .

MUCH of the work that is done in this office is of kinds that can be done by hand only. Nine-tenths of all job printing done in any country office must be done by hand. It can't be done with a machine.

This office is fully equipped to do all kinds of printing at the lowest prices consistent with good work.

A Large Stock is Carried in

ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, SHIPPING TAGS,

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, CARD BOARD,

BOOK PAPERS, COVER PAPERS, &c.

And Everything in the Printing Line

If you have been a customer of ours, you know the character of our work. If not, we shall be glad to fill a trial order. Among other things in our line are

Dodgers, Posters, Sale Bills, Pamphlets, Books, Receipts, Orders, Check Books, Ruled Work, Halftones, Line Cuts, Engraved Work, Stock Certificates, Bonds, &c., &c.

No trouble to show goods and give estimates.

The Columbian Printing House,

GEO. E. ELWELL, PROPRIETOR.

Entrance First Floor, through Roys' Jewelry Store.
Next to Bloomsburg National Bank. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building 2nd Floor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Wirt Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW.
Ent Building, next to Court House
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY-AT LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
In Orangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE AGENT
Office 116 North Street,
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corne Main and Centre Sts.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World, and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their office.

DR. W. H. HOUSE
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Barton's Building, Main below Market, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All styles of work done in a superior manner. All work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificialteeth are inserted.
Open all hours during the day

DR. M. J. HESS
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Crown and bridge work a specialty
Corner Main and Centre streets
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Columbia & Montour Telephone.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours 10 to 8 Telephone

J. S. JOHN M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office, Liddicot Building, Locust Ave.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office :—Ent building, 11-16-99

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Wells' Building, over W. McK Reber's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.

Montour Telephone. Bell Telephone
H. BIFRMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office and Residence, Fourth St.
Office Hours : 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
5:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

C. WATSON McKELVY,
Fire Insurance Agent.
Represent twelve of the strongest companies in the world, among which are
Franklin, of Phila. Penna. Phila.
Queen of N. Y. Westchester, N. Y.
North America, phila.
Office: Clark Building, 2nd Floor.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1909.

The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plant Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

New chemical preparations are being constantly brought forward as insecticides and fungicides, with the usual guarantee of the manufacturers that the same are perfectly reliable. Prof. H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist, has had some of the circulars of these preparations sent to his office in Harrisburg, and has been requested to give his opinion concerning them.

The advice of Prof. Surface, State Zoologist of Pa. is that no fruit grower nor farmer can afford to use any chemical preparation extensively, until it has passed through the experimental stage. The statements in the circulars that are sent out by the manufacturers are, as a general thing, too positive and too strongly drawn. He recommendeds a trial of new insecticides and fungicides, to find out what they will do, rather than go it blindly and invest considerable money without receiving any benefit, or so little as to not compensate for having made the expenditure. Some of the preparations now on the market do more harm in unskilled hands than they do good.

—

POTATO BUGS AND BLIGHTS.

Information has been received by the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture from some of the principal potato districts of the State to the effect that the Potato Bug, or Colorado Beetle, is already actively at work on the young potato plants and threatens to do considerable damage. Blights may also cause much loss to potato growers.

In answer to some of the queries as to how to destroy the bugs, as well as prevent the blight, State Zoologist Surface replies as follows:

"The Colorado Potato Beetle or Potato Bug will be very destructive in many parts of this State this year. Spray with the Bordeaux mixture to which poison is added. Make the Bordeaux mixture by using four pounds of blue tone and five pounds of lime in fifty gallons of water and to this add either one-half pound of Paris Green or two pounds of arsenate of lead. Spray thoroughly and you will prevent blight and also kill the bugs. Repeat this once every two weeks for blight, but if there are no bugs present, you need not add the poison. Whenever the bugs are present add the poison and spray for them. There is no rule concerning the frequency of repetition for Potato Bugs, as we simply spray when they come and kill them as soon as possible. If you do not wish to go to the trouble of making the Bordeaux mixture for the blight, or are willing to run the risk of the blight not coming, you can kill the potato beetles by spraying with either of the two poisons mentioned, in fifty gallons of water alone. But the best thing to do is to make the regular Bordeaux mixture with lime and Bluestone and then add the poison to this. The Bordeaux is for the plant diseases only, and will not kill insects. It is thus a fungicide. To make it an insecticide we add the poison, as described above."

—

BLACK ANTS ON PLANTS AND TREES.

A request for information as to how to rid plants and trees of black ants, which was received at the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's Division of Zoology, elicited the following from Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist:

"You can do this by finding the nesting places of these pests and making holes into the interior of them with a sharpened stick like a broom handle, and pouring into each hole one-half tea cup of carbon bisulphide. Fill the hole with earth and cover it with a wet cloth or blanket to keep down the fumes, and the ants will be destroyed at once. This is the best possible method for destroying ants of any kind. After the nest is found, and the queen destroyed in the manner stated, the colony is broken up. Ants in the household are best treated by following their path to the place where they live and pouring in the carbon bisulphide. If it be at the side of a wall, or elsewhere where they can not surely be located, one can destroy them by pouring a considerable quantity of gasoline, or benzine, into the hole made by the side of the wall.

"Ants, as seen going up and down trees, are not themselves the cause of injury to the trees or plants, but are visiting Plant Lice, or Scale Insects, or sometimes plant glands, for the purpose of obtaining the sweet liquid, called honey dew, which is secreted by them. Thus the ant is generally an indication of serious pests on the trees, although itself doing no injury. It is, therefore, not necessary to treat the trees for ants, but to treat them for pests which the ants visit. This means spraying with a contact insecticide, of the proper strength, at the right season, according to what the pest may be.

"Black ants sometimes make nests or mounds in which vegetation does not grow, and thus become objectionable. The method described above destroys them in their nests, but where they are in the decaying wood they should not be regarded as serious enemies of mankind, nor destroyers of property, and they do not deserve destruction."

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

ith LOCAL APLICATIONS as ey cannot reach the seat of the sease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to ure it you must take internal remies. Hull's Catarrh Cure is tak internally, and acts directly on e blood and mucous surfaces. all's Catarrh Cure is not a quack edicine. It was prescribed by e of the best physicians in this untry for years and is a regular escription. It is composed of the st tonics known, combined with e best blood purifyers, acting dictly on the mucous surfaces. he perfect combination of the two gredients is what produces such nderful results in curing Carrh. Send for testimonials free.

J. CHENEY & Co., Props., ledo, O

So'd by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for conpation.

Negotiations for Property.

The D. L. & W. railroad is negotiating with Charles Boust, of Northumberland for the purchase of the opera house and the Palmer House at that place. Their alleged intention is the construction of a new station on the property. At present the railroad uses the same station with the Pennsylvania, but it is claimed that the latter road will move its station further up the line when the proposed changes are under way.

Negotiations have been carried on between the land owners above Northumberland and a representative of the company from the office of General Manager Myers. Mr. Mertz, who wishes to know definitely what the company proposed to do, in order that he might dispose of his large green house, made inquiries as to what the company intended to do and as to what was the reason for the delay, and was informed that the man who is conducting the negotiations has been ill.

It is reported from Northumberland that several boxes of surveyors instruments have arrived there, presumably for use in laying out the yards. It is also reported that engineers have been surveying a curve from the tracks of the Sunbury division at DY yard to the bridge over the river in that city. Such a track would allow trains entering Sunbury to run directly into the yards at Northumberland.

Alleged Fakir Arrested.

The police of Perth Amboy, N. J., have caused the arrest of Madam Fay a clairvoyant, who it is alleged, swindled Chester Van Scoy, a farmer of Idetown, out of $1,000 while located in Wilkes-Barre.

According to Van Scoy's story the woman worked a clever game on him, which occurred last April.

The woman appeared to have absolute influence over the farmer, for she went so far as to tell him to bring her all the money he could secure and she would show him how to double it. Van Scoy had such confidence in the alleged fakir that he is said to have sold a property realizing the sum of $1,000, which he took to the woman.

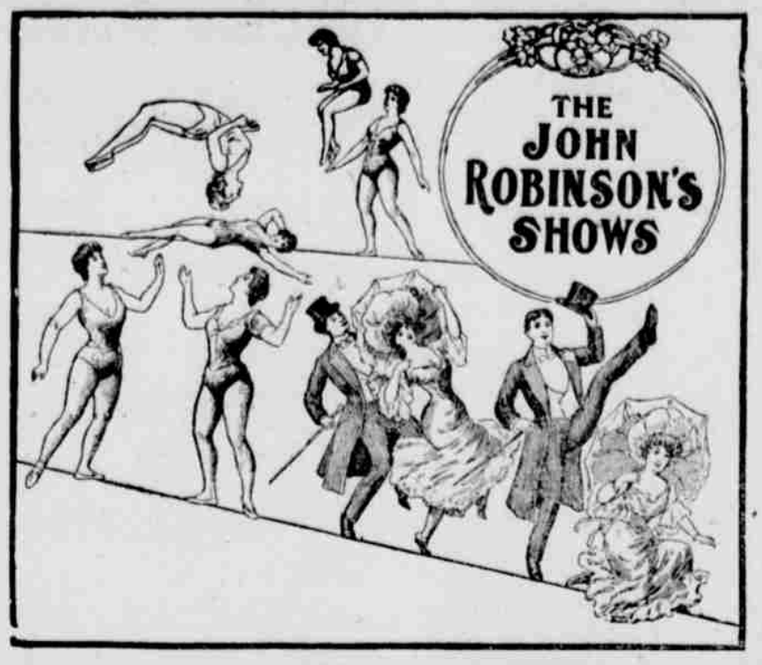
After placing the money in her charge, Van Scoy awaited results. The woman then handed him an envelope supposed to contain the $1,000. It was neatly done up and was sealed with sealing wax. Taking a powder, which she called the magic kind, she sprinkled the same over the envelope, after which she told Van Scoy to take it home and at the end of three days he should return and open the envelope. Van Scoy went home that night and slept very little, thinking all the time of the easy manner in which his money was to be doubled. The second night, however was too much for Van Scoy for his curiosity got the best of him until he finally tore open the envelope and there instead of $2,000 he found twenty slips of useless paper and upon one it read: "Beware! This is a very clever trick."

JOHN ROBINSON'S

10 BIG SHOWS

4 Big Circus Rings--Wild West--3 Menageries

BLOOMSBURG MONDAY, JUNE 21st.



100 Noted Artists-100 New Acts--100 Feature Acts

Greatest Riders. Most Noted Acrobats. Famed Gymnasts

50 CLOWNS. 10 MENAGE ACTS. TROUPE TRAINED HORSES

Horse Back Riding Sea Lions. Troupe Japanese and Arabs

WARREN TRAVIS Champion Heavy Weight Lifter And Strong Man, allowing Two Big Maxwell Automobiles to Run Over his Body at Same Time

3--Complete Menageries--3

2-Herds of Big Performing Elephants-2

KING'S COMPLETE WILD WEST

20 COW BOYS. 20 COW GIRLS. TRIBE INDIANS

In Every Known Kind of Western Sports and Pastimes.

Company of U. S. Cavalry

In All Kinds of Monkey Drills and Riding

Grand Free Street Parade

AT 10:00 A. M. DAILY, RAIN OR SHINE.

Two Performances Daily. Doors Open 1 and 7 P. M.

Cheap Excursions on all Railroads

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the 1st day of July, A. D., 1909, by Lewis S. Clewell, Adam Hummel, Christian A. Small and William B. Ferguson, and others, under the Act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29, April, 1874, and supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called Bloomsburg Brick Manufacturing and Construction Company, the character and objec of which is the manufacturing of brick and construction of buildings and for these purpose to have and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,
Solicitor.

6-10-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William H. Lord, deceased, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of William H. Lord, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned, administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

FRED E. LORD,
Administrator, Espy, Pa.
J. G. FREZE, Atty. 6-10-6t.

WANTED—Trustworthy man or woman in each county to advertise, receive orders and manage business for New York Mail Order House. $18.00 weekly; position permanent; no investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Spare time valuable. Enclose self addresed envelope for full particulars. ADDRESS, CLARKE CO., Wholasale Dept., 103 PARK AVE., NEW YORK. 5-13-10t.

WANTED. Salesmen to represent us in the sale of our High Grade Goods. Don't delay, apply at once. Steady employment; liberal terms. Experience not necessary.
ALLEN NURSURY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
5-13-4mos.

ELECTRICIAN AND MECHANIC

ELECTRICIAN and MECHANIC is a magazine for everybody. Learn about electricity, the coming science, and how to use tools. Simple, practical, full of pictures. Sample copy free if you name this paper. $1.00 a year. Sampson Pub. Co. 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Photography interests everybody. AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY teaches it. Beautiful pictures, monthly prize contests, picture criticism, questions answered. Sample copy free if you mention this paper. American Photography 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY

2-25-tf.

The R. E. Hartman Store

Bloomsburg, Pa.

HAS JUST BEEN OPENED

with an entirely new stock, no old goods of any kind. We are starting on new plans. Every person's dollar has the same value here.

No Favoritisms, No Credits.

Your money will buy just what your neighbor gets--No more, no less. We propose showing all the new things just as soon as they are put on the market, and at prices that will please every buyer.

Come and See Our New Store.

The R. E. Hartman Store

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Alexander Brothers & Co.

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Confectionery.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HAVE YOU SMOKED A

ROYAL BUCK or JEWEL CIGAR?

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

WHY WE LAUGH.

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then,
Is Relished by the Wisest Men."

Judge's Quarterly, $1.00 a year
Judge's Library, $1.00 a year
Sis Hopkins' Mon., $1.00 a year

On receipt of Twenty Cents, we will enter your name for three months' trial subscription for either of these bright witty, and humorous journals, or for One Dollar will add Leslie's Weekly or Judge for the same period of time Address

Judge Company

225 Fourth Avenue New York

3-21